

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XIX NUMBER 2

MARCH/APRIL 2013

BARNESREVIEW.COM



Did Anyone Survive Custer's Last Stand?

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE . . .

- The Nazi Big Apple bomb
- Nuremberg confessions
- 2013: NWO centennial
- Jackson's first inaugural
- The Germanic dark ages
- Usury destroys an empire
- The fabulous Flemish
- Much more . . .

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

MARCH/APRIL 2013 ❖ VOLUME XIX ❖ NUMBER 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GERMANY'S "BIG APPLE" A-BOMB

By PHILIP RIFE

4 It is almost an unknown fact to most of the world, but German military men in World War II were discussing ways to launch an ICBM against America with an A-bomb tip. How close were the Nazis to having this technology ready? Would they have used a two-stage rocket or could they have launched a missile strike from a sub? Find out.

NUREMBERG'S TORTURED CONFESSIONS

By SANTIAGO ALVAREZ

12 Shockingly, George Bush and Barack Obama's Guantanamo Bay "tradition" of torture is nothing new for Uncle Sam or John Bull. After World War II the Allies used brutal torture on captured German officers and civilians to get them to "confess" to whatever crime the prosecutors invented. Finally, the mainstream has admitted the truth about this heinous WWII practice but, while it is a good start, it is far too little, far too late for men like Auschwitz Commandant Rudolf Hoess.

HITLER, ISLAM & THE REICH

By DANIEL W. MICHAELS

18 Islam has always had a keen interest in keeping the Holy Land free of Jewish domination—not to mention the hated English and French colonialists. The National Socialists of Germany and Muslim leaders were quick to realize "the enemy of my enemy could be my natural ally." With Muslim populations increasing in Europe, maybe now is a good time to see what Hitler thought of Islam and how he made it his ally.

JAPAN'S FATAL WORLD WAR II MISTAKE

By MARC ROLAND

25 World War II could've been won by the Axis, the author argues, if Japan had taken Adolf Hitler's advice and attacked north into Soviet territory, instead of moving against Dutch and British colonies and the tempting target of Pearl Harbor offered up by FDR. Why didn't the Japanese help cripple the USSR when they had the chance? Some say it was a whipping the Japanese received from the Russian bear in the late 1930s, and that this loss made the Japanese fearful of being "clawed" again.

ANDREW JACKSON'S FIRST INAUGURAL

By PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON

33 This speech by "Old Hickory," patterned after one by Thomas Jefferson, was hailed at the time as "breathing throughout of the pure spirit of republicanism."

DID HE SURVIVE THE LITTLE BIGHORN?

By JOHN SINGLETON MOSEBY

36 After the Battle of Little Bighorn, fully 70 men stepped forward claiming to be the miraculous "lone survivor" of the Last Stand. We believe all were vainglorious prevaricators except for one. Here is his amazing tale of survival.

INSIDE THE GERMANIC DARK AGES

By WILLIAM WHITE

40 Jewish involvement in the shady business of banking goes back to ancient Rome, and when Rome fell and the Germanic Dark Ages came, they went right on conducting "business as usual." So don't blame it on the church.

USURY & THE FALL OF ROME

By STEPHEN GOODSON

46 The ancient Romans started out using the cow as their "dollar," then graduated to chunks of metal. But from there it was downhill as the Romans were sucked into an abyss of credit/debt "money" from which they never escaped.

2013: MORGAN'S NWO CENTENNIAL

By JOHN WHITE

52 John Pierpont Morgan was at the core of the founding of the Federal Reserve, which is not federal at all but privately owned—a reincarnation of the Second Bank of the U.S., crushed by President Andrew Jackson.

EUROPEAN BLOOD: FABULOUS FLANDERS

By JOHN TIFFANY

55 Though just a tiny territory—they don't even have a country of their own (but don't count them out; they're working on it)—the people of Flanders have made contributions to civilization out of all proportion to their numbers.



Featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial: Legacy of Torture—3
The German two-stage rocket—7
War crimes trial timeline—15
History You May Have Missed—31-32
Other massacre survivors—39
Old Rome's bronze coins—49
Victim of holocaust speaks—59
Letters to the Editor—60-61

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR & PUBLISHER

THE BARNES REVIEW

Publisher & Editor: WILLIS A. CARTO
Assistant Editor: JOHN TIFFANY
Managing Editor/Art Director: PAUL ANGEL
Content Consultants: RALPH FORBES, PETE PAPAHERAKLES
Board of Contributing Editors:

JOAQUIN BOCHACA <i>Barcelona, Spain</i>	MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN II <i>Coeur d'Alene, Idaho</i>	MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
PROF. GEORGE W. BUCHANAN <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER <i>Sofia, Bulgaria</i>	LADY MICHELE RENOUF <i>London, England</i>
MATTHIAS CHANG, J.D. <i>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i>	M.R. JOHNSON, PH.D. <i>Harrisburg, Pennsylvania</i>	HARRELL RHOME, PH.D. <i>Corpus Christi, Texas</i>
HARRY COOPER <i>Hernando, Florida</i>	THOMAS KUES <i>Stockholm, Sweden</i>	VINCENT J. RYAN <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
SAM G. DICKSON, J.D. <i>Atlanta, Georgia</i>	RICHARD LANDWEHR <i>Brookings, Oregon</i>	EDGAR J. STEELE <i>Sandy Point, Idaho</i>
PAUL FROMM <i>Ontario, Canada</i>	DR. EDGAR LUCIDI <i>Corona del Mar, California</i>	VICTOR THORN <i>State College, Pennsylvania</i>
STEPHEN GOODSON <i>Cape Town, South Africa</i>	CARLO MATTOGNO <i>Palestrina, Rome, Italy</i>	FREDRICK TÖBEN, PH.D. <i>Adelaide, Australia</i>
PROF. RAY GOODWIN <i>Victoria, Texas</i>	DANIEL W. MICHAELS <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	JAMES P. TUCKER JR. <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
JUERGEN GRAF <i>Moscow, Russia</i>	CHRISTOPHER PETHERICK <i>Cheltenham, Maryland</i>	UDO WALENDY <i>Vlotho, Germany</i>

THE BARNES REVIEW (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Periodical rate postage paid at Washington, D.C. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll-free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial inquiries please call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (double-spaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising:** Mrs. Sharon Ellsworth, 301-729-2700. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business Office email:** sales@barnesreview.org. **Editorial email:** editor@barnesreview.org. **Send regular mail to:** THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

(ALL ISSUES MAILED IN CLOSED ENVELOPE)

• U.S.A.

Periodical Rate: 1 year: \$46; 2 years: \$78

First Class: 1 year: \$70; 2 years: \$124

• CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year: \$65; 2 years: \$130.

• ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year: \$80. Via Air Mail only.

(TBR is accepting only 1-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES:	1-3	\$10 each
(Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	4-7	\$9 each
	8-19	\$8 each
	20 and more	\$7 each

Bound Volumes:	\$99 per year for 1996-2012 (Vols. II-XVIII)
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	\$25 each; year & volume indicated.

Our Focus Is Real History . . .

How much in terms of money and blood has been lost in human conflict that was unnecessary, that settled nothing but left the protagonists broken, broke or dead and the suppliers of war materiel and the bankers fat, rich and happy?

Lets talk about our country. Except for the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Indian wars and Mexican War, the multi-billions spent and the lives lost were squandered for nothing but death, debt and destruction. We gained absolutely nothing. Here is the toll: In World War I, 116,516 American soldiers were killed and another 204,000 were maimed or wounded. In World War II 405,399 American military men were killed and another 670,846 maimed and wounded. The total number of people killed in both wars—including civilians—is estimated at about 88.5 million.

These are facts, and to facts we pledge our allegiance. We mention this because so many people of all nations mistake rumors, fairytales, government propaganda, half-baked media reports and the like for facts.

Whether they are recognized or not, only facts move history. For instance, we know a writer who has trouble distinguishing facts from occult imaginings. In defense, he tells us that “the occult sells”—apparently to persons like himself who enjoy reading entertaining lies to the exclusion of historical fact. We know that such nonsense appeals to many bored and not-too-bright folks who find that the comfortable world of make-believe is better than reality.

As for us, however, we believe that true history—Revisionist history—is not only far more interesting than nonsense, but it is the master teacher. For one example, the history of Adolf Hitler—his outstanding military record as a combat soldier during World War I, his incredible rise to political power, his policies, his enemies and his ultimate defeat—is true and provable, not imaginary, and provides many practical lessons to us all.

But Hitler is controversial. So should we pretend that his story and his legacy are not there? Should we ignore him? In an upcoming issue, we will feature a completely honest biography of Hitler.

As a serious historical magazine, we do not print lurid tales about flying saucers, beings from Mars with clammy hands, people who claim to talk with extraterrestrial beings, “mediums” who claim to be in contact with spirits, remote viewers or entertainers who claim to derive special powers from magical chants. So if that is what you want, look elsewhere for it.

With that being said, please enjoy this issue, which is loaded with enlightening facts, not media propaganda and tall tales. ♦

TORTURE: THE AMERICAN WAY?

Torture is at least as old as civilization itself. And so are its critics. The ancient Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, Egyptians and Chinese all used torture to determine the “truth.” Medieval and early modern European courts used torture. Then, torture was widely accepted as a legitimate means of extracting confessions. Often, defendants who got the death penalty would be tortured to coerce them to disclose the names of accomplices. A 1252 papal bull made torture legal in the medieval inquisition, and an 1816 papal bull finally banned its use.

Torture was continued by the Protestants during the Renaissance against heretics and enemies. For instance, in 1547 John Calvin had a prominent critic arrested and, under torture, the man confessed to whatever crimes his torturers wanted him to confess to. Suspected witches were also tortured and burned by Protestant leaders, as well as alleged plague spreaders. In Colonial America, of course, those accused of witchcraft were tortured for their confessions, some with a form of “waterboarding” called dunking.

The practice of trial by jury, which replaced trial by ordeal in England, made confessions unnecessary, thus making the use of torture to get confessions less attractive. A jury would now be used to convict the accused. For this reason, a codified system of judicial torture disappeared in England and its use was limited to political cases. For instance, Guy Fawkes was tortured to get information on his co-conspirators after he and his mates schemed to blow up Parliament and kill the king (1606). Torture was finally abolished in England around 1640 (except the piling of stones upon a prisoner’s chest, which was not abolished until 1772).

In December of 1775, George Washington had this to say about torture: “Should any American soldier be so base and infamous as to injure any [prisoner] . . . I do most earnestly enjoin you to bring him to such severe and exemplary punishment as the enormity of the crime may require. Should it extend to death itself, it will not be disproportional to its guilt at such a time and in such a cause . . . for by such conduct they bring shame, disgrace and ruin to themselves and their country.”

The more civilized European states finally abolished torture from their statutory law in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Sweden was first in 1722 and then Prussia in 1754;

Denmark abolished torture in 1770, Russia in 1774, Austria in 1776, France in 1780, the Netherlands in 1798 and Bavaria in 1806. Napoleonic Spain abolished torture in 1808. Norway abolished torture in 1819 and Portugal in 1826. The Swiss states also abolished torture in the 19th century.

In America, during the era of slavery, recalcitrant slaves would be flogged as might sailors (until 1862). Prisons in the U.S. still used a form of water torture through the 1860s, but for the most part, U.S. military commanders would not have considered systematically torturing prisoners. Stiff penalties—even execution—awaited any Confederate soldier found to have severely mistreated a prisoner or a civilian. However, excruciating physical punishment was commonplace for Civil War soldiers convicted of stealing or falling asleep on duty. By the early 1900s, state torture was taboo.

But something changed for the worse after World War II. So desperate to prove the Germans were the beasts the Allies claimed them to be, the Americans and Brits systematically tortured—physically and emotionally—top Nazi officers and civilians to force them to confess to imaginary crimes, all to justify the cost in men and materiel expended by the “good guys” in the war. (See page 12 for more.)

Today, even though the practice is banned in the U.S. Army manual and by binding international treaty, the United States continues its infernal practice of torturing captured foes. It matters not that torture is now known to be an extremely unreliable way of extracting the truth from enemy prisoners, even though men like former Vice President Dick Cheney vociferously defend the heinous practice.

And it doesn’t look like it is going to stop anytime soon. Today the U.S. simply keeps its torture chambers secret by spreading them throughout the world and having even more bestial nations do the dirty deeds in the dark for old Uncle Sam. The moral high ground lost, this invites tit-for-tat torture of our own soldiers should they be captured.

History judges nations not only for how they treat their own citizens, but also for how they treat their enemies. And for its refusal to give up the practice of torture, the United States will be judged harshly by history, no matter how many politicians and presidents defend and deny this discredited, short-sighted and inhumane practice. ♦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, *MANAGING EDITOR*

Was Germany ready to drop a nuke on New York?
Did they have the technology needed to do it?

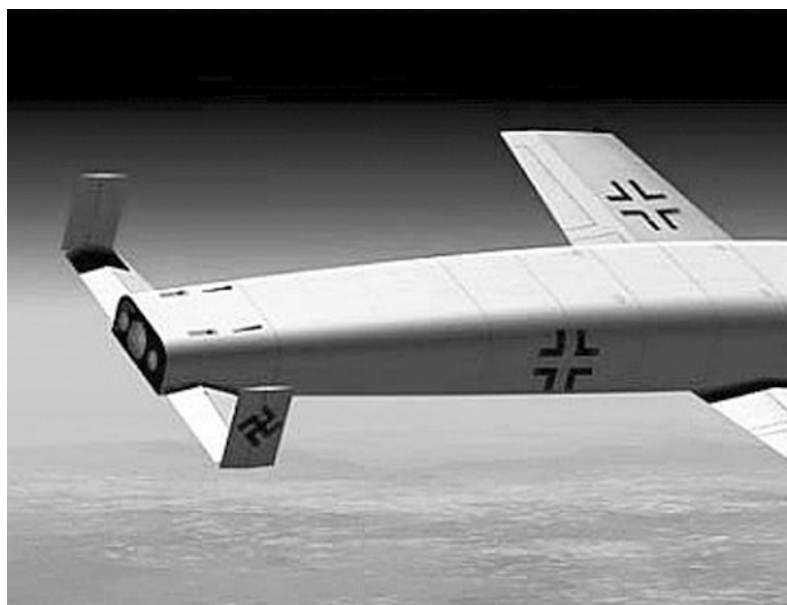
The Nazis' Big Apple

AMERICA HAD A COUPLE OF TIGERS by the tail when our people foolishly allowed themselves to be stampeded into war against Germany and Japan in what is now known as World War II. While neither Axis country wanted war with the United States, they were capable of putting up quite a fight. What few have ever realized is that both nations had nuclear weapons, and at least one of them—Germany—had ICBMs. Did the Big Apple escape being nuked by the skin of its teeth? Would Adolf Hitler—as so many honest Hitlerian scholars insist—have actually agreed to drop an atomic weapon on the United States and his Anglo-Saxon brethren unless his own nation faced utter annihilation? The possibility is discussed here.

BY PHILIP RIFE

On January 8, 1945 (four months before Germany's surrender in World War II), a Navy admiral responsible for America's East Coast defenses held an extraordinary briefing for members of the local press aboard a warship anchored in New York Harbor. The purpose was to prepare the public for what seemed a very real threat of an enemy attack:

Gentlemen, I have reason to assume that the Nazis are getting ready to launch a strategic attack on New York and Washington by robot bombs. I am here to tell you these attacks are not only possible, but probable as well, and that the East Coast is likely to be

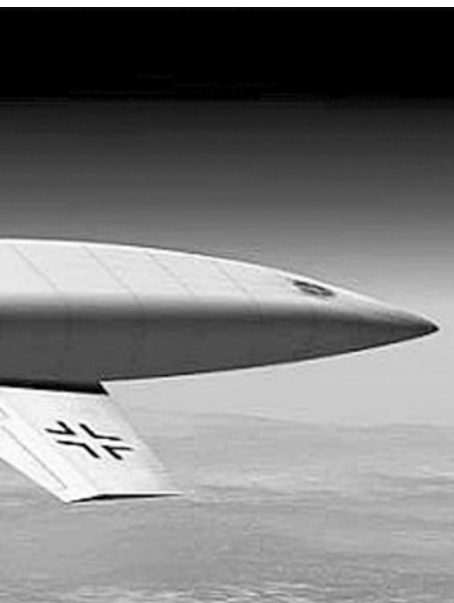


buzz bombed within the next 30 or 60 days.

The thing to do is not to get excited about it. [They] might knock out a high building or two, might create a fire hazard, and most certainly would cause casualties. But [they] cannot seriously affect the progress of the war. It may only be 10 or 12 buzz bombs, but they may come before we can stop them.¹

“Buzz bomb” is the name the Allies gave to Germany's jet-propelled V-1 guided missile. The V-1's relatively limited range (approximately 160 miles) ruled out a land-based attack on the U.S. mainland. However, Allied intelligence may have learned the Germans had recently devised a method for launching V-1s from submarines.

A-Bomb



Hermann Goering realized that if Germany were to be able to attack America, it would need a craft capable of crossing the Atlantic and returning. Scientist Eugen Saenger thus suggested the Silber-vogel (“Silver Bird”) artist’s conception shown left. A more likely carrier for an atomic weapon would have been a rocket with submarine launch capability or a two-stage, long-range rocket like the A-9.

Whether launched from a ramp on land or catapulted from the deck of a surfaced U-boat, V-1s in their horizontal flight could be seen and heard and (as the British had proved repeatedly) often shot down by anti-aircraft guns or fighter planes before they reached their intended target. That may explain why the admiral didn’t seem overly concerned about V-1s possibly being aimed at American cities.

The V-1 threat to America never materialized. But what the admiral had no way of knowing was that a much greater threat may have been ready for use against them: the revolutionary two-stage A-9 long-range rocket.

In a postwar book he wrote, the general in charge of

the National Socialists’ rocket program described what made the A-9 such a fearsome weapon:

The missile was planned to reach a height of about 20 kilometers [12 miles], a maximum speed of 4,400 kilometers per hour [2,800 miles per hour] and then go into a shallow curving glide with a peak of nearly 30 kilometers [18 miles]. On arrival over the target, at a height of 5 kilometers [3 miles], it was planned to dive vertically.²

In today’s parlance, the A-9 was the world’s first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). In the 1940s, there was no effective defense against a weapon of this type.

The National Socialists’ nicknames for the A-9—“America Rocket” and “New York Rocket”—left little doubt as to one of its ultimate intended targets. Just how narrowly America dodged the A-9 “bullet” is one of the most-overlooked stories of World War II. In the end, the United States was spared as an A-9 target, thanks largely to massive Allied bombing raids that forced the Germans to relocate their rocket production to bomb-proof facilities laboriously tunneled into solid rock in the sides of mountains, thereby delaying the A-9’s deployment for several crucial months.³

Even so, there are reports that successful test flights of the A-9 were made in January and March of 1945—and there’s a tantalizing clue suggesting the Germans may have used at least one other A-9 in combat against a different foe. A Cold War-era article in a Russian science

“The V-1 threat to America never materialized. But a much greater threat may have been ready: the revolutionary two-stage A-9 long-range rocket.”

magazine contained a curious allusion to the mysterious destruction of a Soviet munitions complex near the Ural Mountains sometime in 1945 by a “terror attack” representing “fascist perfidy.” The writer likened it to American B-52 bomber strikes during the Vietnam War. However, the only National Socialist weapon capable of penetrating more than 2,000 miles of Soviet-controlled airspace at the time was an ICBM.⁴



Teutonic Ingenuity in Action

To overcome the great distance that prevented Germany from attacking the United States, an official of the German Labor Front, Director Otto Lafferenz, suggested that a watertight container be constructed, in which a V-2 ballistic missile could be brought within range of the American coast. The idea was discussed at the Penemunde research facility. The plan was to send three 500-ton displacement containers towed by a submarine. Each container, adjusted to neutral buoyancy, concealed a V-2. Upon reaching the launch location, the containers would be trimmed to a vertical position and the rockets launched. The idea was filed away until 1944, when it was given the code name Prufstand XII and work secretly began. While the records indicate that one such submarine launch container was completed, it was never tested with a live firing. The concept was proven sound by the Soviets in the 1950s. Using captured plans and German engineering assistance they produced the Golem submarine towed missile. At left are shown several smaller ship-to-ship rockets being test-launched from a U-

But even if the Germans succeeded in deploying rockets capable of reaching the U.S. mainland, it would have required a large number of well-targeted strikes to significantly impair the nation's war-making capacity. This calculus might well change, however, if the National Socialists were able to fit their rocket warheads with something more destructive than conventional explosives.

As it turns out, National Socialist scientists were hard at work on the same weapon of mass destruction we were: the atom bomb.

For decades following World War II, the conventional wisdom was that the Germans lagged far behind the Allies in the race to build an A-bomb. However, some recent revelations have called that long-held belief seriously into question.

As reported by an American news-wire service in 1998: "Once top-secret files on Nazi Germany's race to build an atomic bomb are being opened to the general public for the first time. The documents suggest that German research into the atomic bomb was 'nearly parallel' with efforts in the United States."⁵

Actually, even that surprising reassessment underestimates German progress in the area of atomic weaponry.

One particularly well-placed American weighed in on the threat of National Socialist atomic weapons development at the time, albeit off the record. A close friend and confidante of President Franklin Roosevelt recorded the following incident in her diary: "He had just gotten a secret report from a German source that the Germans had developed a bomb which will kill by concussion everything within a mile. They are planning to use it on New York City. The Germans are way ahead of us in that di-

rection, though we are doing a lot of research to catch (up) to them."⁶ (The U.S. wasn't developing a "concussion" bomb, but we were trying to build an atom bomb.)

For his part, Adolf Hitler was apparently quite bullish on Germany's atomic progress. A doctor who treated the National Socialist leader in the final months of the war later recalled a memorable statement his famous patient made to him in February of 1945:

In no time at all, I'm going to start using my victory weapon, and then the war will come to a glorious end. Sometime ago, we solved the problem of nuclear fission, and we have developed it so far

"The documents suggest that Germany's research into the atomic bomb was 'nearly parallel' with efforts in the United States."

that we can exploit the energy for armament purposes. They won't even know what hit them. It's the weapon of the future. With it, Germany's future is assured.⁷

In fact, there is some intriguing eyewitness testimony suggesting Germany's atomic weapons development progressed well beyond the theoretical stage.

In 2003, a leading German magazine recounted the strange wartime experience of a onetime resident of a secluded area of central Germany where a number of secret governmental research facilities were located: "She had seen a glowing light as bright as 'hundreds of bolts

of lightning,' red inside and yellow on the outside, at approximately 9:30 p.m. on March 4, 1945. [The woman] went on to describe how a powerful squall had moved across the mountains. The next day, she said, she and others in the area had nosebleeds, headaches and sensations of pressure in their ears."⁸

In 2005, an Italian man revealed his still-vivid memory of an incident that occurred when he represented Hitler's ally Benito Mussolini at the test of a "disintegration bomb" conducted on a German island in the Baltic Sea in October 1944:

They took me to a concrete bunker with an aperture of exceptionally thick glass. There was a slight tremor in the bunker, a sudden blinding flash and then a thick cloud of smoke. It took the shape of a column and then that of a big flower.

The officials there told me we had to remain in the bunker for several hours because of the effects of the bomb. When we eventually left, they made us put on a sort of coat and trousers which seemed to be made of asbestos, and we went to the scene of the explosion.

The effects were tragic. The trees around had been turned to carbon. No leaves. Nothing alive. There were some animals—sheep—in the area, and they too had been burnt to cinders.⁹

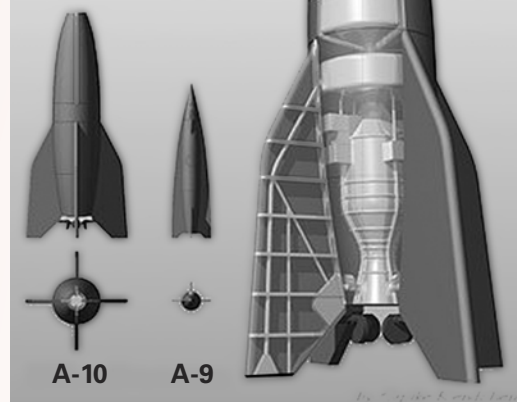
(This was more than nine months before the first acknowledged test of an American A-bomb in the New Mexico desert.)

A former German military pilot said he observed another apparent atomic test in northern Germany from the air earlier in October:

I [was] about 12 to 15 km (7.5-9.3 miles) from an atomic bomb test station when I noticed a strong, bright illumination of the whole atmosphere, lasting about two seconds. The clearly visible pressure wave escaped the cloud formed by the explosion. This wave had a diameter of about 1 km (0.6 mile), and the color of the cloud changed frequently. It became dotted after a short period of darkness with all sorts of light spots, which were, in contrast to normal explosions, of a pale blue color.

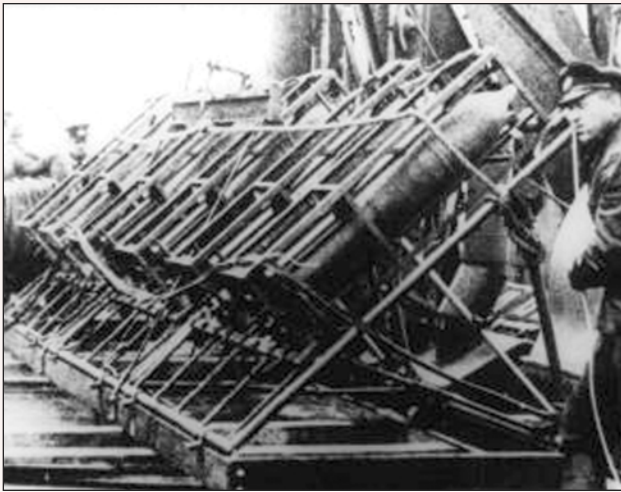
The witness landed at this point, but when he took off again an hour later, the unusual residual effects of the massive explosion were still very much in evidence: "A cloud shaped like a mushroom with turbulent, billowing sections stood over the spot where the explosion took

A-9/A-10 Two-Stage Rocket



The A-9/A-10 Rocket

The A-9/A-10 rocket represented one of the earliest detailed studies of a multistage rocket, capable of crossing the Atlantic Ocean. According to Werner von Braun's own writings, the rocket of this class was envisioned as early as 1936, when yet-to-be built propulsion testing was designed to accommodate engines with thrust up to 200 tons. It would have been roughly enough for a trans-Atlantic rocket. The A-9/A-10 concept emerged far ahead of its time, but it was fueled by a dream of some in the WWII German government to bomb America, which also gave it a name—"Projektil Amerika." To reach New York, the A-10 upper stage would have to follow a string of radio beacons deployed on submarines spread across the Atlantic. For its final guidance, the rocket could use a transmitter installed by agents in a window of a high-rise hotel in the heart of Manhattan. Another concept called for a manned version of the A-9 stage guided by a daring pilot. The manned version of the missile would be equipped with a pressurized cockpit, featuring life-support systems, cartographic radar and, apparently, an ejection seat, which would allow a pilot to bail out shortly before impacting the target. The original concept of the A-10 rocket envisioned a test version with a propulsion system made of six combustion chambers. The complexity of the rocket forced the Nazi leadership to abandon the idea around 1943, so the development center could concentrate on the all-but-flight-ready A-4. However, author Philip Rife believes the design was further along than the court historians have admitted. Above, artist's rendering.



German Rockets on U-Boats

Before the German submarine *U-234* surrendered to the U.S. Navy in the North Atlantic on May 14, 1945, the U.S. lacked sufficient enriched uranium for its Hiroshima bomb and a fuse to properly detonate its plutonium (Nagasaki) bomb. The *U-234*'s cargo—which ironically had been *en route* to Germany's ally Japan when Germany surrendered—included both enriched uranium and new infrared fuses unfamiliar to American scientists. The atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki less than three months later was detonated by an infrared fuse. (Hydrick, Carter P., *Critical Mass*, Whitehurst & Co., 2004.) Top photo: A German heavy rocket launcher Type 41. These could be mounted on wooden frames on the upper deck of a vessel. Lower photo shows the installation and testing of rocket equipment on *U-551*. All the equipment is German army-issue, 30 cm Wurfkorper 42 Spreng rockets then under development, firing from a Schweres Wurfgerat

place. Strong electrical disturbances and the impossibility to continue radio communication as by lightning turned up.”¹⁰

Another eyewitness report suggests the Germans may have deployed a small tactical atomic weapon in combat against the Red Army on the eastern front. The information, recently declassified by the U.S. National Security Agency, apparently originated in an intercepted wartime message sent from the Japanese embassy in Stockholm, Sweden to Tokyo under the title “Reports on the Atom-Splitting Bomb”:

In June of 1943 the German army tried out an utterly new type of weapon against the Russians at a location 150 kilometers [93 miles] southeast of Kursk. Although it was the entire 19th Infantry Regiment of the Russians which was attacked, only a few bombs sufficed to utterly wipe them out to the last man. Colonel Kenji saw the actual scene immediately after. All the men and horses [within the area of] the explosion of the shells were charred black.¹¹

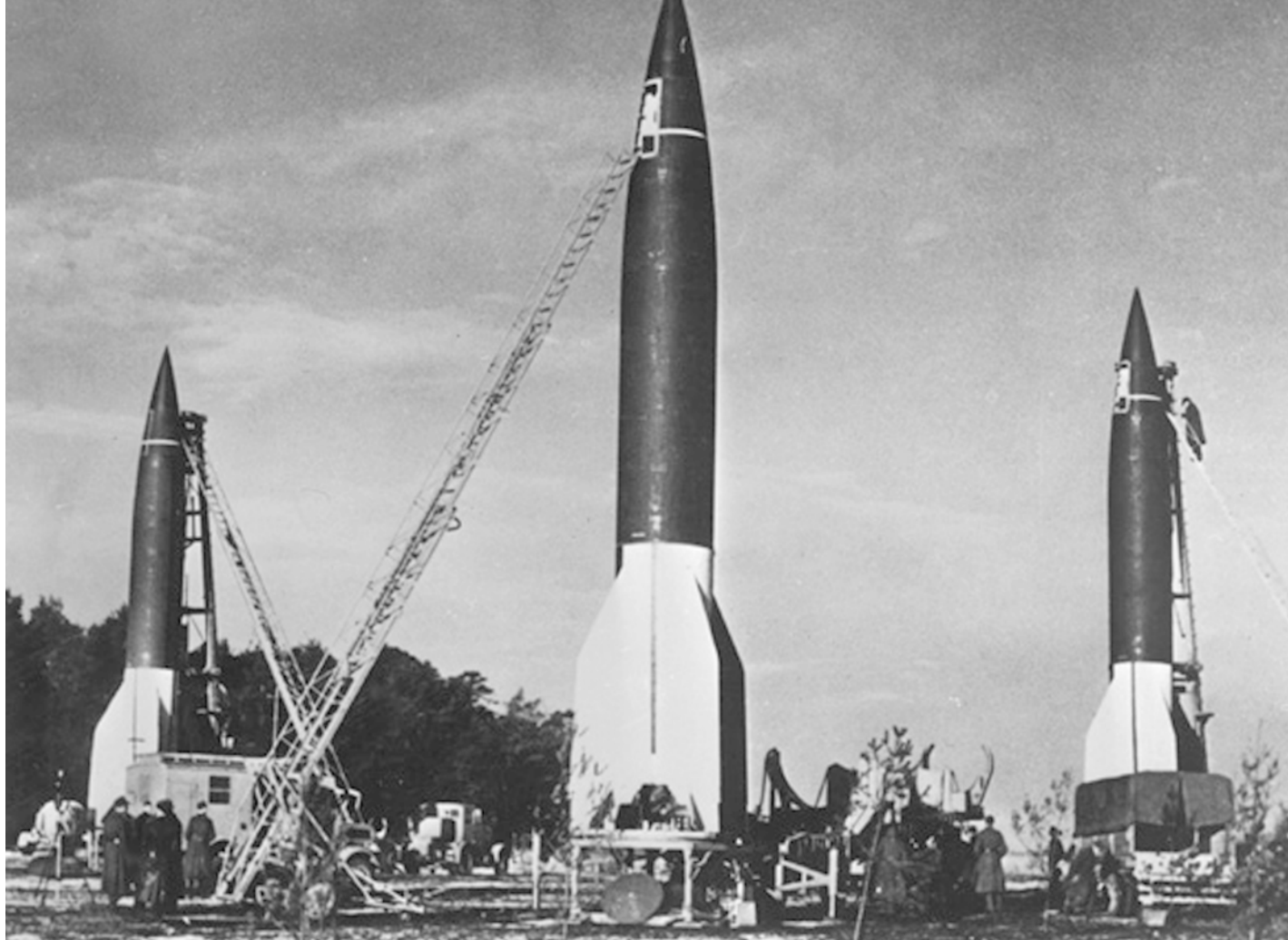
It is at this point that our old friend the A-9 rocket/ICBM once again enters the picture.

We learn the following from the memoirs of a Spaniard who was a top member of the National Socialist espionage service:

I had been receiving reports from our men in the United States and South America of a new American secret weapon. The reports hinted at an entirely new type of bomb of devastating destructive power. At the same time, I understood that Nazi scientists were working desperately to design a workable nuclear warhead for our rockets.”¹²

In World War II as today, the miniaturization of nuclear weapons presented added technical challenges. It's a little-known fact that, by late in the war, the Germans had several four- and six-engine planes (one of which reportedly flew to within 12 miles of New York City on a test flight in 1944) capable of carrying a full-size atom bomb and reaching North America. But they evidently opted for developing smaller tactical nukes delivered by ICBMs—which couldn't be shot down—rather than larger atom bombs carried by aircraft, which could be shot down. (The U.S. had no such delivery system option for its atomic weapons during World War II.)¹³

If what one group of eyewitnesses reported is true, the Third Reich's scientists did in fact succeed in miniaturizing an atomic weapon for a rocket warhead in order to achieve Hitler's goal of hitting the U.S. homeland.



National Socialist Rockets: The Legacy—V-2 rockets armed with conventional explosives were used with considerable effect against London and other cities. Over 3,000 V-2s struck their targets without warning after being launched from sites in German-occupied Western Europe beginning in September 1944. When the war in Europe ended, hundreds of unassembled V-2s along with many of the scientists who designed them and other German rockets (including future NASA pioneer Werner von Braun) fell into Allied hands. They formed the foundation of both the U.S. and Soviet ICBM and space programs in the postwar years. The dependence of both sides on former National Socialist scientists was so widely recognized that when the Soviets launched the world's first manmade satellite in 1957, comedian Bob Hope offered this explanation in one of his TV monologues: "Their Germans are better than our Germans." (Bar-Zohar, Michel, *The Hunt for German Scientists*, Avon Books, New York, 1970.) Above, V-2 rockets ready for launch in Poland, 1944.

The account, which appeared in a French magazine in 1958, described how a V-2 rocket (a smaller single-stage predecessor of the A-9) destroyed a collection of structures built to simulate a small town. The source of the account was apparently one or more French POWs employed as laborers by the National Socialists in northern Germany.

According to the article:

The rocket landed almost in the center of the buildings with a deafening detonation. There was a huge flame, and everything was covered with a dense, gray, heavy smoke, while a warm, breath-cutting puff of air spread rapidly. It took more than

one hour for this dense curtain to clear. From the buildings, only debris remained. Metallic constructions stuck out of the ground, shapeless and melted.

The tall trees were no more than burned trunks. At the point of impact, the ground was . . . furrowed with deep crevasses, actually burning in some points and dug as if subjected to an enormous pressure. The cars parked in the street were reduced to debris or violently thrust by the explosion against the houses on fire. The concrete train station had partly collapsed. The locomotives had resisted the blow, but the smashed and tipped-over [railcars] showed their insides.¹⁴

Further confirmation of the Germans' tactical nuclear ICBM approach comes from a French civilian who worked for the Germans during the war. He said he saw blueprints for a specially designed rocket-launching site scheduled to be built near the western coast of occupied France—a fine location from which to launch rockets across the Atlantic toward North America. (V-2s were fired from mobile launchers when used in combat.)

In addition, he recalled German engineers assigned to the project boasting that the National Socialists were developing a powerful new weapon capable of destroying everything within a 1/2-mile radius of the target—a damage pattern more indicative of a small tactical nuke than either conventional explosives or a full-size atom bomb.¹⁵

Apart from any physical damage inflicted on war production facilities, nuclear missiles raining down on U.S. cities without warning could be expected to take a toll on morale and support for the war.

A document captured by U.S. forces in Germany showed just how precisely the National Socialists planned the delivery of their nuclear warhead-equipped ICBMs. It included a detailed map of New York City with a bull's-eye positioned near Delancey Street and the Bowery in lower Manhattan.¹⁶ ♦

ENDNOTES:

1. *The New York Times*, January 9, 1945.
2. Dornberger, Walter, *V-2: Der Schuss in Weltall*, Bechtle Verlag, Esslingen, Germany, 1952.
3. "Nova," PBS, 1/18/2012.
4. Farrell, Joseph P., *The SS Brotherhood of the Bell*, Adventures Press, Kempton, IL, 2006.
5. Associated Press, December 17, 1998.
6. Beschloss, Michael, *The Conquerors*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2003.
7. Irving, David, *Hitler's War*, Avon Books, New York, 1990.
8. *Der Spiegel*, August 18, 2003.
9. *The Guardian*, October 1, 2005.
10. Farrell, Joseph P., *Reich of the Black Sun*, Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, IL, 2004.
11. *Ibid.*
12. Cooper, Harry, *Escape From the Bunker*, Sharkhunters International, Hernando, FL, 2010.
13. Stevens, Henry, *Dark Star*, Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, IL, 2011.
14. Stevens, Henry, *Hitler's Suppressed and Still-Secret Weapons, Science and Technology*, Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, IL, 2007.
15. Henshall, Philip, *Vengeance*, Sutton Publishing, Phoenix Mill, UK, 1998.
16. Stevens, *op. cit.*

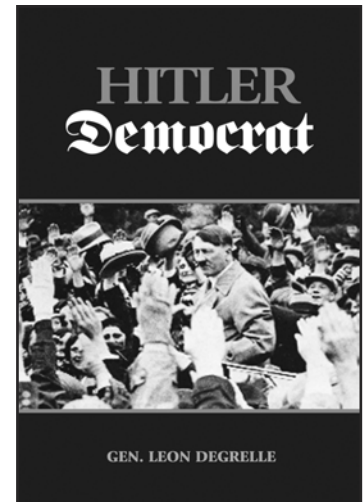
PHILIP RIFE is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know—Surprising Facts About 22 Famous Deaths, Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History* and more.

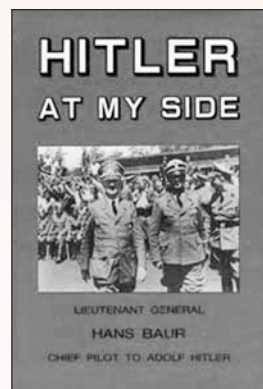
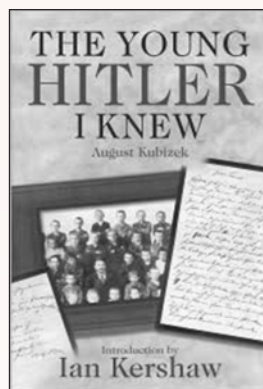
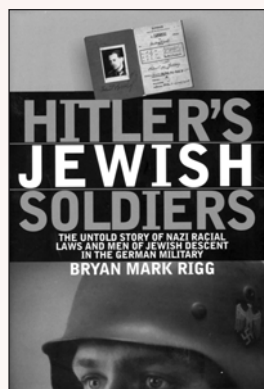
HITLER Democrat

The Personal Memoirs of Gen. Leon Degrelle

When retired Belgian General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from World War II—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed fourteen volume series of works to be collectively titled “The Hitler Century.” At the time of his death, the colorful and outspoken—and exquisitely literary—Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but outrageous and insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general’s widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued and published over a period of years in *THE BARNES REVIEW*, the bimonthly journal of Revisionist thought. Now, that material appears here in *Hitler Democrat* between two covers for the first time. In the end, this volume is not only a monumental work of history, a genuine epic, but it is also in its own fashion a tribute to the man behind it: front-lines fighting Waffen SS officer Leon Degrelle.

Now, for the other side of the story, as only Leon Degrelle could tell it, read *Hitler Democrat* (softcover, 546 pages, #622, \$35 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H). To order additional copies, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge or write TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See also www.barnesreview.org.





Books About Adolf Hitler from TBR

With Hitler to the End: The Memoirs of Adolf Hitler's Valet. By Heinz Linge. Heinz Linge worked with Adolf Hitler for a 10-year period from 1935 until May 1945. He was one of the last to leave the bunker. During his years of service, Linge was responsible for all aspects of Hitler's household and was constantly by his side. He claims that only Eva Braun stood closer to Hitler over these years. Here, Linge recounts the daily routine in Hitler's household: his eating habits; his foibles; his preferences; his sense of humor; and his private life with Eva. An amazingly detailed insight into Hitler the man. Hardback, dust jacket, 224 pages, #568, \$25.

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. This illustrated 40-page, oversized book was written and assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson. This pictorial guide with accompanying text (minus the political correctness, of course) gives readers insight into Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist Germany, without the obligatory establishment propaganda. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction to the tragic—yet inspiring—life of Hitler as well as the Third Reich. Softcover, oversized 8.5-by-11 format, saddle-stitched, glossy color cover, 40 pages, #528. 1-9 copies are \$15 each. 6-20 are \$12 each. 20 or more are just \$10 each.

Mein Kampf. By Adolf Hitler. Written while the author was jailed in Germany's Landsberg Prison, this book needs no introduction. Although available through bookstores, TBR BOOK CLUB has decided to include it on its book list. Quality hardcover, #123, 384 pages, \$27.

Hitler's Jewish Soldiers. By Bryan Mark Rigg. The author, an American Jew who volunteered with the Israeli Army, concludes that 150,000 soldiers of Jewish ancestry served admirably in the German army during World War II—and with the full knowledge of Hitler. He also says that these Jewish soldiers never heard of “the holocaust.” Picture section. Softcover, 443 pages, #330, \$17.

The Young Hitler I Knew. By August Kubizek. Thousands of books have been published about Adolf Hitler, mostly very biased and written for the sole purpose of profit. This book is different, as the author depicts the personality, ambitions, dreams and plans of the boy who became one of the most powerful men who ever lived. The author was 16, Hitler a year older, when they met and became friends. *Quantity is limited.*

Hardback, 298 pages, #513, \$18.

Hitler: At My Side: The Recollections of Lt. Gen. Hans Baur, Hitler's Personal Pilot. Hans Baur, chief pilot and friend to Adolf Hitler, was a World War I flying ace, pioneer mail pilot, Lufthansa flight captain, companion to the Fuehrer in the Berlin bunker and the victim of barbaric treatment for 10 years by the Soviets after World War II. His autobiography is an amazing adventure story told honestly and forthrightly without exaggeration or embellishment. It was Baur's wish to tell the tale of his experiences at Hitler's side so history could judge for itself the “real Adolf Hitler.” Very difficult to find book. Hardback, 230 pages, 75 rare photos, #453, \$25.

Triumph of Reason: The Thinking Man's Guide to Adolf Hitler. By Michael Walsh. This power-packed volume is a carefully-organized and well annotated selection of the famed German leader's views on a wide variety of topics, excerpted from his speeches and writings. This book is unlike anything we have seen in the English language. In 72 oversized pages and bound in a handsome, quality card cover, you will find what might be termed “the best of Adolf Hitler” without political correctness. Softcover, oversized at 8.5” x 11,” 72 pages, illustrated, #369, \$16.

The Great Tragedy: Germany's Declaration of War. Adolf Hitler's Dec. 11, 1941 speech to the Reichstag, delivered just hours after a formal declaration of war had been delivered to the U.S. ambassador in Berlin, marked a decisive turning point in the global tragedy of WWII. This speech was more than just a declaration of war: it is an 88-minute personal explanation by Hitler of the origin of the war, the background to the outbreak of the war in Poland, its subsequent dramatic developments, why he decided to attack the Soviet Union in June 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt's hostile policies toward Germany, a short overview of Germany's place in the struggle for all of Europe, and finally his earnest desire for peace at any cost. This is the first complete and accurate translation. Softcover, 41 pages, #636, \$9.

TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices above. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. please add \$5 on orders up to \$50. Add \$10 S&H on orders from \$50.01 to \$100. Add \$15 S&H on orders over \$100. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Use the form on page 64 to order. Mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free. See more uncensored



Tortured Confessions

Above: Chief American prosecutor Justice Robert Jackson delivers the opening speech of the American prosecution at the International Military Tribunal trial of alleged war criminals at Nuremberg, Nov 20, 1945 to Oct. 1, 1946. Without brutal torture of many of the defendants, the German officers and civilians accused of capital offenses might have gotten off on many of the charges. Even U.S. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz submitted a written statement in support of at least one of the defendants, his letter stating that the Germans did no more than the Allies.

I t is finally coming to light: The Allies used extremely brutal torture against their German prisoners, not just during the war but afterward, to force them to provide fraudulent confessions to crimes they never committed—all to get convictions at war crime trials. The subject is well known to Revisionists, but the facts have been suppressed by the mainstream for more than 65 years and few people outside of this circle are aware of it. Recently, a British daily newspaper openly discussed the subject. That article has created quite a controversy. While the Brit press should be commended for its work, in this article TBR tries to set the entire historical record straight in regard to these hidden Allied crimes.

By Santiago Alvarez

In his memoirs written during the final months of his life while in Polish captivity awaiting his execution, former Auschwitz commander Rudolf Hoess wrote that he had been severely mistreated by his British captors right after the end of the war.

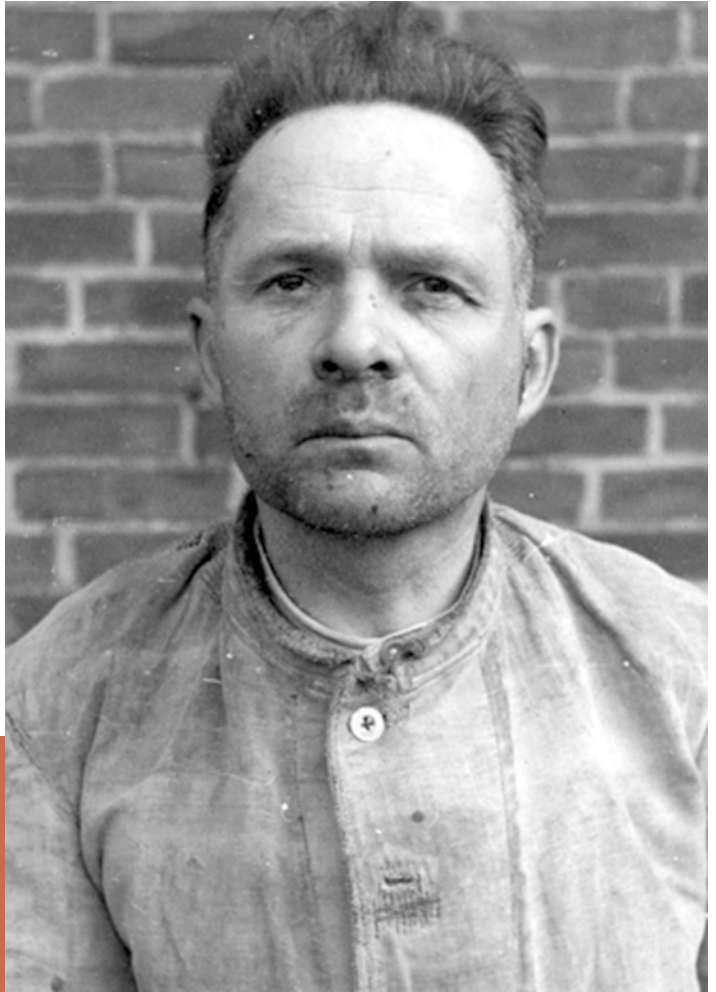
I was treated terribly by the (British) Field Security Police. . . . During the first interrogation they beat me to obtain evidence. I do not know what is in the transcript, or what I said, even though I signed it, because they gave me liquor and beat me with a whip. It was too much even for me to bear. . . . Minden on the Weser River . . . there they treated me even more roughly, especially the first British prosecutor, who was a major. . . . I was for all intents and purposes psychologically dissected. . . . They also left me with no doubt whatsoever what was going to happen to me.”¹

Shades of Guantanamo: How the Allies extracted confessions out of captured soldiers after WWII

Although a statement by a person generally regarded as having been one of the most pernicious SS henchmen does not carry much weight in the eyes of the general populace, the fact that Hoess was indeed tortured was later confirmed by one of the malefactors involved in the torture, as published in 1986 in a British book, where we find the following description:

Hoess screamed in terror at the mere sight of British uniforms. Clarke yelled, “What is your name?”

With each answer of “Franz Lang,” Clarke’s hand crashed into the face of his prisoner. The fourth time that happened, Hoess broke and admitted who he was. The admission suddenly unleashed the loathing of the Jewish sergeants in the arresting party whose parents had died in Auschwitz following an order signed by Hoess. The prisoner was torn from the top



WOULD HAVE ADMITTED TO ANYTHING

Rudolf Hoess, shown above in his Nuremberg prison uniform, was the victim of vicious torture for days and nights upon end. By the time his “confession” was presented to the court, he admitted he would have confessed to anything to get the unending torture to stop.



A REAL WAR CRIMINAL:

Col. Robin Stephens was in charge of a sadistic torture program during and after WWII, still largely covered up by the British government. Much of the fabricated “evidence” obtained under duress was used as a pretext to convict National Socialist leaders for war crimes.

bunk, the pajamas ripped from his body. He was then dragged naked to one of the slaughter tables, where it seemed to Clarke the blows and screams were endless.

Eventually, the medical officer urged the captain: "Call them off, unless you want to take back a corpse."

A blanket was thrown over Hoess and he was dragged to Clarke's car, where the sergeant poured a substantial slug of whisky down his throat. Then Hoess tried to sleep. Clarke thrust his service stick under the man's eyelids and ordered in German: "Keep your pig eyes open, you swine."

For the first time Hoess trotted out his oft-repeated justification: "I took my orders from Himmler. I am a soldier in the same way as you are a soldier, and we had to obey orders."

The party arrived back . . . around three in the morning. The snow was swirling still, but the blanket was torn from Hoess and he was made to walk completely nude through the prison yard to his cell.²

Revisionists have insisted this is a reliable confirmation for Hoess's mistreatment³ which is also supported by the fact that Hoess's statements about the alleged extermination activities which he described in his various "confessions" and in his memoirs are at times absurd, physically impossible and at variance even with the orthodox narrative of what transpired at Auschwitz during the war.⁴

BRITISH POSTWAR TORTURE CENTERS

The Schlammbadhaus ("mud bath house") in Bad Nenndorf, after WWII, was a British torture center. In September 2005, a German Revisionist periodical published a paper that dealt with British torture practices in their postwar detention center at Bad Nenndorf in northern Germany.⁵ The paper was mainly based on an article that had appeared in 1952 in the German weekly magazine *Quick*,⁶ and it mentioned in a footnote where British documents about that interrogation camp can be found.

Only two months after the publication of that paper, three articles by Ian Cobain appeared in the leftist British daily *The Guardian* dealing with this and other British postwar interrogation centers both in Germany and in the UK and the torture that had been used there to extract "confessions" from the inmates.⁷ It is not known whether Cobain was inspired by the German article or whether

this was a coincidence. However, based and inspired by Cobain's paper, a Revisionist team published another paper in the above-mentioned Revisionist journal revealing more about the British torturers, in this case focusing on the center located in the Germany city of Hameln.⁸ Neither of the two Revisionist papers has been translated into English so far.

One of the torture centers named in Cobain's papers was Minden, where Hoess had been systematically tortured. Hence these revelations once more bolstered the Revisionist case that Hoess's testimonies are unreliable.

HANS AUMEIER

Rudolf Hoess was, of course, not the only German camp commander picked out by the British. Two other individuals were Josef Kramer, at war's end the camp commander of the notorious camp at Bergen-Belsen, and Hans Aumeier, the head of the protective custody section of the Auschwitz camp, hence a subordinate of Hoess.

About the rough treatment Kramer and other camp officials received from the British we have the description by British historian Montgomery Belmont⁹ as well as the British journalist Alan Moorehead, who wrote:

As we approached the cells of the SS guards, the [British] sergeant's language became ferocious. "We had an interrogation this morning," the captain said. "I am afraid they are not a pretty sight." . . . The sergeant unbolted the first door and . . . strode into the cell, jabbing a metal spike in front of him. "Get up," he shouted. "Get up. Get up, you dirty bastards."

There were half a dozen men lying or half lying on the floor. One or two were able to pull themselves erect at once. The man nearest me, his shirt and face spattered with blood, made two attempts before he got on to his knees and then gradually onto his feet. He stood with his arms stretched out in front of him, trembling violently. "Come on. Get up," the sergeant shouted [in the next cell]. The man was lying in his blood on the floor, a massive figure with a heavy head and bedraggled beard . . . "Why don't you kill me?" he whispered. "Why don't you kill me? I cannot stand it anymore." The same phrases dribbled out of his lips over and over again. "He's been saying that all morning, the dirty bastard," the sergeant said.

"Hoess was dragged to Clarke's car, where the sergeant poured a substantial slug of whisky down his throat."

Now, none of this is really new, as all this has been repeatedly quoted by all major Revisionists in various works. Regarding Hans Aumeier, there has so far been little evidence that he was tortured at all. In his 2004 book on Hitler and Stalin, German historian Prof. Dr. Werner Maser claimed that Aumeier had made a confession about the operation and death toll of the Auschwitz gas chambers “very obviously without force.”¹¹

In contrast to this, British historian David Irving wrote in an unfinished typescript dated 2007 about the British documents on secretly overheard conversation of German prisoners in British captivity:¹² “Regrettably, the top Auschwitz officers held by the British like the commandant, Rudolf Hoess, or his erstwhile deputy Hans Aumeier, were not subjected to . . . sophisticated interrogation techniques, but to the cruder, leather-boot methods of Lt. Col. A.P. Scotland, whose ‘interrogators’ stood over them with their fists as they wrote and rewrote their confessions until the wording was just right.”

Irving gives no source for this, but Lt. Col. Scotland is also the villain named by Ian Cobain as having been responsible for the torture of many German prisoners held in British captivity. Irving has posted a number of documents relating to Hans Aumeier on his website. Among them is his first confession of June 29, 1945, made while held in a prison in Oslo, in which he stated tersely: “I know nothing about gas chambers, and during my time [of duty at the camp] no inmate was gassed either.”

However, in a statement written on July 25, 1945, he suddenly reports in detail about the alleged first gassing at Auschwitz and all the subsequently built gas chambers in the various buildings at the Birkenau camp. The reason for his change of mind can be gleaned from a British Report on his interrogation, which states, among other things: “The interrogator is satisfied that the bulk of the material in this report conforms with the truth in as far as it is concerned with facts, but Aumeier’s personal reactions and feelings as stated in this report may have changed somewhat since his fate has taken a turn to the worse.”

As Italian revisionist Carlo Mattogno has shown in his 2004 study on the so-called *Bunkers of Auschwitz*,¹³ Aumeier’s claims about the alleged operation of the Auschwitz gas chambers are full of anachronistic flaws that can be explained only by the fact that the British had been apprised by the Polish authorities about the “story” they had established about the Auschwitz camp, and that the British then presented that story to Aumeier so that he would copy and thus “confirm” it after having realized that his fate had taken a turn for the worse.

Actually, Aumeier was eventually extradited to Poland

Overview of the War Crimes Trial

Nov. 20, 1945: The War Crimes Trial starts.

Nov. 21: Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson accuses Germans of war crimes and crimes against humanity in an opening statement lasting several hours.

Nov. 26: “Hossbach Memorandum,” allegedly revealing Hitler’s war plans, is presented.

Nov. 29: Allied propaganda film *Nazi Concentration Camps* shown.

Nov. 30: Erwin von Lahousen testifies that Keitel and von Ribbentrop “gave orders to murder Poles, Jews and Russian POWs.”

Dec. 12: Allied propaganda film *The Nazi Plan* is screened, allegedly documenting long-term planning and preparations for aggressive war by Germany.

Jan. 3, 1946: Otto Ohlendorf, former head of Einsatzgruppe D, “admits” the “murder of around 90,000 Jews.”

Jan. 3: Dieter Wisliceny describes the organization of RSHA, Dept. IV-A-4, allegedly in charge of Hitler’s fictional “final solution.”

Jan. 7: Former SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski “admits” to “organized mass murder of Jews” and other groups in the Soviet Union.

Jan. 28: French resistance member Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier describes her time as a prisoner of the Germans.

Feb. 11-12: Disgraced former general, Friedrich Paulus, secretly brought to Nuremberg, testifies on “waging aggressive war.”

Feb. 14: Soviet prosecutors try to blame the massacre at Katyn on the Germans and thus cover for their own war crime.

Feb. 19: *Cruelties of the German-Fascist Intruders*, another “death camp atrocities” propaganda film, is shown.

Feb. 27: Abraham Sutzkever testifies on the alleged murder of “almost 80,000 Jews” in Vilnius by the Germans.

March 8: Several witnesses testify for the defense about Hermann Goering’s disapproval of war as a method to solve international problems and also his vigorous condemnation of attacks on Jewish-owned businesses in 1938.

March 13-22: Goering takes the stand.

April 15: Rudolf Hoess, former commandant of Auschwitz, “admits” to mass murder—after brutal torture.

May 21: Ernst von Weizsaecker explains the German-Soviet pact of 1939 and “the secret protocol.”

June 20: Albert Speer takes the stand. He pleads guilty.

June 29: Defense of Martin Bormann (absent) begins.

July 1-2: The court hears six witnesses on the Katyn massacre, but the Soviets fail to frame Germany.

July 2: Written testimony by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz regarding attacks on merchant vessels without warning. Nimitz admits the U.S. Navy did the same thing.

July 4: Final statement by the War Crimes Trial defense.

July 26: Final statement by the prosecution.

July 30: Start of the Criminal Organizations Trial (COT).

Aug. 31: Last statement by the COT defense.

Sept. 1: Court adjourns.

Sept 30: Sentencing begins. Individual sentences are handed down Oct. 1, 1946.

Twelve men were sentenced to death, seven drew prison sentences and three men were acquitted out of the 22 men on trial.

and executed after a show trial staged against the Auschwitz camp garrison. So how did the British make Aumeier realize within a month's time that his case had taken a turn for the worse? In contrast to other inmates, neither Hoess nor Aumeier was ever subjected to secret eavesdropping while incarcerated—or if they were, the transcripts of what they had said have either not yet been released or have been destroyed. Be that as it may, the fact is that the British must have deemed confessions from the prisoners necessary for conviction, and thus employed whatever means necessary to extract them.

CRUEL BRITANNIA

The aforementioned Cobain has recently written an entire book on the history of torture committed by British officials in the various conflicts, starting from WWII and spanning all the way up to the current abuses inflicted on inmates arrested due to charges of terrorism or complicity in selfsame. *Cruel Britannia* is the title of this book, released in 2012.

Cobain starts his book by looking into how the British, during the war, extracted vital information from German POWs relating to pivotal issues of warfare, with few qualms as to the methods used. As regrettable as such actions might be, they are understandable and had justifiable ends—winning the war. Things changed, however, after the war had ended.

Or rather, they did not change, and that's the problem. Although the “justifiable ends” had disappeared, the British kept on torturing, this time not to gain vital information, but in order to secure convictions in the war crime show trials.

As Cobain writes:

So, how can we be sure about the methods used at the London “cage”? Because the man who ran it admitted as much—and was hushed up for half-a-century by an establishment fearful of the shame his story would bring on a Britain that had been fighting for honesty, decency and the rule of law. That man was Col. Alexander Scotland, an accepted master in techniques of interrogation. After the war, he wrote a candid account of his activities in his memoirs, in which he recalled how he would muse, on arriving at the “cage” each morning: “Abandon all hope ye who enter here.” Because, he said, before going into detail: “If any German had

any information we wanted, it was invariably extracted from him in the long run.”

As was customary, before publication Scotland submitted his manuscript to the War Office for clearance in 1954. Pandemonium erupted. All four copies were seized. All those who knew of its contents were silenced with threats of prosecution under the Official Secrets Act.

What caused the greatest consternation was his admission that the horrors had continued after the war, when interrogators switched from extracting military intelligence to securing convictions for war crimes. Of 3,573 prisoners who passed through [the London interrogation center at No. 6-8] Kensington Palace Gardens, more than 1,000 were persuaded to sign a confession or give a witness statement for use in war crime prosecutions. . . . In [Scotland's] memoirs, he disclosed that a number of men were forced to incriminate themselves.

Kensington Palace Gardens, Cobain wrote, was only one of nine such interrogation centers, also called “cages” for the way inmates were held there: like wild animals in cages [Guantanamo, anyone? —Ed.]. And there were more of them operated by other branches of the British government. The same techniques used there were also applied in British interrogation centers abroad, among them those mentioned above in Germany at Bad Nenndorf, Minden

“They admitted that interrogators switched from extracting military intelligence to securing convictions for war crimes.”

and Hameln.

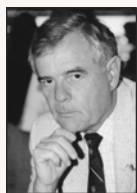
And what happened at the Akershus prison in Oslo, where Aumeier was held? Maybe we will never find out. But we can reasonably assume that the British used their usual methods to secure convictions during the upcoming war crime show trials in that case as well.

CONCLUSIONS

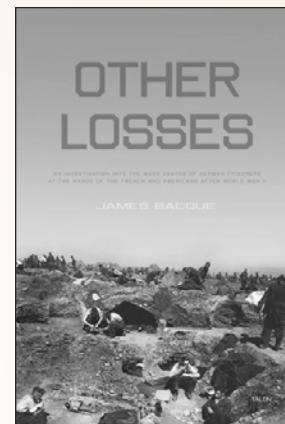
What conclusion can we draw from Cobain's revelations? Well, first of all his research proves that the British—and in extension probably also the other Allied nations—used all means at their disposal to extract any kind of incriminating evidence they deemed necessary in order to successfully indict and sentence members of the German armed forces or German officials. Coercion and torture were not an exception, but the rule. They were applied systematically to this end, and not just in isolated cases, as mainstream historians have claimed so far. In this regard the Allied postwar methods were essentially identical to the methods applied during interrogations of the witch-

OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II



Seldom has the publication of a historical monograph on a subject ordinarily of interest only to a few specialists—the treatment of prisoners of war—received so much attention or excited so much anger as *Other Losses* by James Bacque (shown left). Published in 1989 in Canada, the book received so much notoriety because it accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of the American occupation of Germany in 1945, of deliberately



starving to death German prisoners of war in staggering numbers. Bacque charges that “the victims undoubtedly number over 800,000 and quite likely over a million. Their deaths were knowingly caused by those who had sufficient resources to keep them alive.” Photo section of the book shows the deplorable conditions in which the German POWs were kept. While concentration camp inmates got barracks, bunks, food and heat, the Germans were kept in open-air pens in freezing weather with the only shelter being holes dug in the ground. Softcover, 324 pages, #619, \$25 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for best rates. To order, send payment with the order form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also TBR’s website at www.barnesreview.com.

hunting Holy Inquisition of the 14th to 18th century.

The second conclusion deriving from this systematic violation of the most fundamental human legal principles is that any confession made by any person while in Allied custody after the war must be considered inadmissible—most certainly in any proper court of law, but also as credible evidence for historians. This does not mean that everything those Germans said or wrote is automatically wrong. But any historian who wants to be taken seriously cannot take any of these statements and confessions at face value.

Not even 100 of these “confessing perpetrators” who all might have testified to the same thing can be taken at face value. They might merely have repeated what they were told to say or write. I may even go a little further than this. Systematic abuse of inmates in order to extract confessions to be used in court requires a plan. It requires orders. And it implies that this wasn’t the only fraudulent method applied by the Allies after the war.

SANTIAGO ALVAREZ is a scholar interested in World War II history and alleged “holocausts.” He is compelled to write under a pen name to avoid persecution by the intolerant votaries of Holocaustianity. Along with Pierre Marais, he is the author of *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation* (softcover, 390 pages, #607, \$25 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S.), available from TBR BOOK CLUB. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Use the form on page 64 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

He who systematically tortures people is quite capable of committing other, less heinous crimes as well in order to reach his goal, like forging documents. That amounts merely to torturing historical truth. So why would the Allies not have systematically forged documents to secure “evidence” permitting guilty verdicts in court, when they systematically tortured people to the same end? ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 Steven Paskuly (ed.), *Death Dealer: The Memoirs of the SS Kommandant at Auschwitz*, Da Capo Press, New York 1996, 179f.
- 2 Rupert Butler, *Legions of Death*, Arrows Books Ltd., London 1986, 236f.
- 3 Faurisson, Robert, “How the British Obtained the Confessions of Rudolf Hoess,” *Journal of Historical Review*, 7(4) (1986), 389-403; cf. David Irving, *Nuremberg: The Last Battle*, Focal Point, London, 1996, 241-246.
- 4 Most recently: Carlo Mattogno, *Auschwitz: the Case for Sanity*, The Barnes Review, Washington, D.C., 2010, 425-36.
- 5 Johannes Heyne, “Die britischen Folterungen in Bad Nenndorf,” *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, 2005, Vol. 9, No. 1, 14-19.
- 6 “Hinter den Kulissen der Nachkriegszeit: Der dritte Grad,” *Quick*, Vol. 5, No. 10, March 9, 1952, 28-31.
- 7 Ian Cobain, “Revealed: UK wartime torture camp” & “The secrets of the London cage,” *The Guardian*, Nov. 12, 2005; idem. “The interrogation camp that turned prisoners into living skeletons,” *The Guardian*, Dec. 17, 2005.
- 8 Hans Flessner, Erich Kern. “Das grauenhafte Geheimnis von Hameln,” *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung*, 2006, Vol. 9, No. 4, 419-28.
- 9 Montgomery Belgion, *Victor’s Justice*, Regnery, Hinsdale, IL, 1949, 80f.
- 10 Connolly, Cyril (ed.). *The Golden Horizon*, Weidenfels and Nicholson, London 1953, 105f.
- 11 Werner Maser, *Fälschung, Dichtung und Wahrheit über Hitler und Stalin*, Olzog, Munich 2004, 347.
- 12 David Irving, *Secretly Overheard: Eavesdropping on Hitler’s Reich*, <http://www.fpp.co.uk/books/Overheard/CSDIC.pdf>, 150.
- 13 Carlo Mattogno, *The Bunkers of Auschwitz. Black Propaganda versus History*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago 2004, 133-6.

Islam & the Reich:

Hitler's relationship with the Muslim world

TODAY THERE IS A GROWING INTEREST and respect for Adolf Hitler and National Socialism in India, the Muslim world, Africa and even Asia. It is not the first time for such a feeling, which was mutual in the days of the Third Reich. National Socialist Germany found a natural ally in the Islamic world. Both Hitler and the grand mufti of Jerusalem agreed that the Jews of the Middle East had to be stopped from fomenting trouble. Turkey was favored as a German ally because of its strategic location and extensive territory, and its history of hostility to Russia and later the USSR. Iran also, as an Aryan nation, was a natural ally for Germany. Hitler believed Arabs and Persians would welcome Germany as a liberator from decades of English and French colonial domination.

By Daniel W. Michaels

Barring any unforeseen catastrophe such as befell Germany in World War II, all major nations maintain a certain continuity in the conduct of their international affairs. Germany is no exception. With specific regard to the Middle East, Britain, for example, through the decades had centered most of its attention in the Islamic world on Egypt, mainly because of the Suez Canal's importance to the coherence of the British empire at that time.

The United States, on the other hand, has consistently maintained good relations with the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, mainly because America requires a sure supply of oil, and Saudi Arabia desires the goods and technology the United States can provide, either directly or through the "petrodollars" received in payment for her oil.

Germany's interests, during the imperial Reich of Kaiser Wilhelm, the Third Reich under Hitler, and the current Federal Republic, have all concentrated on present-day Turkey and the Ottoman empire that preceded it. For Germany it

was and still is important to maintain friendly relations with Turkey for geopolitical reasons, i.e., against threats from the east as well as for commercial and economic reasons, i.e., access to the Middle East with its mutual trade benefits. Britain has in the past often thwarted Germano-Turkish joint enterprises, fearing that political influence always accompanies economic and commercial ties.

Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm early on recognized the importance of the Middle East to the Fatherland if ever Germany were to become a world power. Before World War I, Wilhelm made several tours of the region, hoping to win favor with the Islamic states by promising support for their efforts against British imperialism. On his visit to Jerusalem in 1898 the kaiser displayed an enthusiasm for Islam—before Israel and the Jews were even an issue—only equaled by what the Fuehrer was to display a half-century later. Wilhelm let it be known that "had he come to Jerusalem without any religion at all he certainly would have turned Muslim."

The establishment of the Zionist state only exacerbated the rivalry already existing between the two European powers.¹

Hitler expressed his own favorable opinion of Islam in a whimsical vein in his *Table Talk*:

Had Charles Martel (Germanic leader who defeated the Muslim Berbers and Arabs in A.D. 732 in the Battle of Tours) not been victorious, then we should in all probability have been converted to Islam, that cult which glorifies heroism and which opens up the seventh heaven to the bold warrior alone. Then the Germanic races would have conquered the world. . . . Islam is perfectly suited to the Germanic temperament. The conquering Arabs . . . would in the long run have been unable to contend with the harsher climate and conditions of Europe. They could not have kept down the more vigorous natives, so that ultimately not Arabs but Islamized Germans could have stood at the head of this Muslim empire."²

One of the largest joint German-Turkish projects before World War I was the construction of the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad (TBR, September/ October 2005), an undertaking that, if concluded, would have been of enormous economic benefit to both Europe and the Middle East. However, the railroad was considered so threatening to British dominance in the Middle East that many observers considered it to be a major cause of that war. Indeed, one major provision of the Treaty of Versailles canceled all German rights to the railroad project.³

The Islamic peoples of the Middle East, who had chafed under British and French rule since the Versailles Treaty, were understandably quite sympathetic to Germany and her war against the hated colonial powers. Germany then, like the United States today, sought the friendship of the Arab world both because of its mineral wealth as well as because of its geopolitical importance as the land bridge among three continents. The proposed and partially completed Berlin-Baghdad railroad would have extended all the way to the Basra oil fields and a port on the Persian Gulf, an invaluable asset in wartime.

In February 1941, a year and a half after the war in Europe had begun, Adolf Hitler dispatched the Afrika Korps under Gen. Erwin Rommel to North Africa to counter British advances in this vital region. The Germans were hoping that Rommel's army would be able to link up with the Wehrmacht coming through the Caucasus in a devas-



Above, the grand mufti of Jerusalem, Amin al-Husseini, instructs Bosnian volunteers of the Waffen SS, sometime in November 1943.



Above left, the grand mufti inspects a division of Muslim SS soldiers, the 13th Waffen Mountain Division of the SS Handschar. The division was given the name "Handschar" after the short scimitar that has been associated with Bosnia since the time of the Ottomans. Handschar was the first non-German division of the Waffen-SS. Directly above, the grand mufti consults with Adolf Hitler during the war. He served as a trusted advisor on Islamic matters. Above left, a photo of the grand mufti and Heinrich Himmler from 1943. Himmler personally autographed the photo.

tating encirclement of the enemy.

This move brought German forces in direct contact and cooperation with the Islamic peoples of North Africa as comrades-in-arms. Hitler and the grand mufti of Jerusalem (the highest official leader) allied and collaborated in a bid to stop and expel the British and to prevent the establishment of a Zionist state in Palestine.

Hitler did not issue formal policy instructions to his government to intensify and sharpen their propaganda broadcasts to the Middle East until May 23, 1941, declaring that the Arab freedom movement was Germany's natural ally against British imperialism and must be supported. Hitler by this time, just weeks before he launched Barbarossa in June 1941, had finally become convinced Britain did not want to enter into peace talks and was actively colluding with Soviet Russia. The exigencies of the war now compelled Hitler to dispatch Gen. Rommel to North Africa to counter British war strategy and to protect Italy's colonial interests. The indigenous Muslim peoples welcomed the Germans as allies against the common enemy—the British and their plans to establish an eternal Zionist state in Palestine.

Soon thereafter, when British forces gained the upper hand and threatened Italy's hold in Libya, Hitler dispatched the Afrika Korps under Rommel to North Africa to help the Italians reverse the situation. German prestige and influence in the Middle East grew in measure as Rommel's victories mounted and his army approached Egypt. In April, Rashid Ali Kilani, with the blessings of Grand Mufti Haj Amin al Husseini, led a successful pro-Axis coup in Iraq. To mark the occasion, the mufti issued a fatwa for a holy war against Britain. In August 1941, fearful of the German advances, Britain and the Soviet Union collaborated to invade and occupy Iran, replacing the then pro-German government with the pro-Ally shah. The Wehrmacht launched Operation Barbarossa in June 1941 and by the autumn of 1942 had reached Stalingrad on the Volga and the Caucasus to the south and appeared headed for Iran.

In late October 1942, however, Rommel's advance was stopped at El Alamein and the German 6th Army was engaged in bitter fighting with the Red Army at Stalingrad. In November 1942 American and additional British forces invaded French North Africa in Operation Torch after which Vichy France in North Africa joined the Free French. By May 1943 all Axis forces in North Africa sur-

rendered. With the entire area securely in Allied hands, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met safely in Tehran to coordinate their war plans.

Ironically, the British High Commissioner of Palestine, Herbert Samuel, in 1921 had appointed Haj Armin al-Husseini, an Arab nationalist and Muslim devotee, to the lifetime position of Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. Because Husseini passionately opposed the English-Jewish (Balfour) policy of establishing a Zionist state in Palestine, he saw Hitler's arrival on the world scene as a God-sent natural ally. Author Herf describes the wartime alliance of National Socialism and Islam as "not a clash of civilizations but a meeting of hearts and minds."⁴

As early as March 1933, two months after Hitler came to power, Husseini informed the German Consulate in Jerusalem that he welcomed the new German government, shared its goals and invited German businesses and information services to the Middle East to demonstrate their friendly relations. Husseini said:

"If England and her allies were to win the war, Israel would rule the whole world, the Arabian fatherland would suffer an unholy blow, and the Arab countries would be torn apart and turned into Jewish colonies."

And in a typical speech broadcast in late 1942 al-Husseini verbally attacked the Jews.

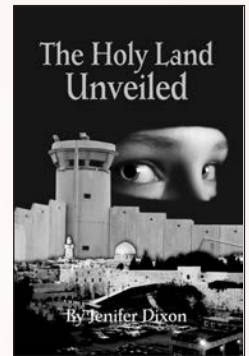
The Jews were the bitterest enemies of the Muslims. They had always expressed their antagonism with cunning and deception. Every Muslim knows how, from the first days of young Islam, the Jews have assaulted it and its beliefs. The Koran was full of stories of Jewish lack of character, Jewish lies and deceptions. Just as they had been full of hatred against Muslims in the days of the prophet, so they were in modern times. In Palestine they are trying to establish a base from which to extend their power over neighboring Islamic countries. The Jews are a destructive element on Earth that has unleashed wars and played nations off against one another. (Herf [4], p. 180)

The mufti also firmly supported Germany in its war against the Soviet Union because the defeat of the Communists in the Soviet Union would liberate millions more Muslims than under Communist rule. Hitler reciprocated by opening an Islamic Institute in Berlin. He also assigned responsibility for propaganda to the German Foreign Ministry rather than to Goebbels's propaganda ministry. In his speech on this occasion, the grand mufti said:

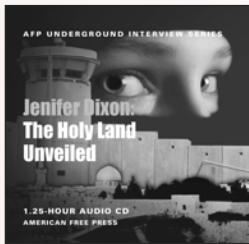
"Just as they had been full of hatred against Muslims in the days of the prophet, so they were in modern times."

THE HOLY LAND UNVEILED by Jenifer Dixon

As I write this the U.S. steps ever closer to an attack on Iran. American policy in the Middle East, if left unchecked, will not only destroy the Middle East, it will eventually destroy the U.S. The bogus war on terror and the wars against Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Yemen and Pakistan have cost the U.S. taxpayer \$5 trillion dollars so far and still counting. At the center of the cyclone sits what is again euphemistically called, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. If you are genuinely curious about what goes on in Palestine today, read this book. If you genuinely believe that the people in the Middle East irrationally hate the United States and want to destroy us because we have democracy, you definitely need this book. If you believe that Zionism is your religion, or that you have an obligation to support it, this may shock you into reality. If you are curious or just increasingly fed-up with the mire in the Middle East, read this book. If you are curious as to what the Palestinians experience on a daily basis, then you will learn a lot. Softcover, 187 pages, \$25 plus \$4 S&H inside the U.S. Order from AFP at address below.



Uncensored interview with Jenifer Dixon on audio CD with Dave Gahary



Recently Dave Gahary, the host of the "American Free Press Underground Interview" series, got the chance to sit down with Jenifer Dixon, author of *The Holy Land Unveiled*. This informative and professionally produced CD is about one hour long and includes candid comments from Dixon about the situation the Palestinians are facing in the Holy Land today. Here Dixon recount in her no-nonsense style the conditions in Palestine, including Jerusalem, Gaza and the surrounding area. Hear about what life is really like for Palestinians living under the brutal Israeli occupation. But it's not all bad news. You'll hear about the incredible resilience of the Palestinian people and their refusal to surrender control of their future to the Jews of Israel. Absolutely politically incorrect. Add it to your *Holy Land Unveiled* book order for just \$10. Audio CD, regularly \$15 plus

\$4 S&H. Just \$10 when you buy it with the print edition book. Order from AMERICAN FREE PRESS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call toll free at 1-888-699-NEWS toll free to charge.

Those who hate the Muslims the most have declared their animosity from ancient times, and those who still persist in it are the Jews. Every Muslim knows that Jewish animosity to the Arabs dates back to the dawn of Islam. Every Muslim knows how they opposed and hurt the prophet as well as creating endless difficulties for him . . . so that the Koran says: "You shall find that the most hostile people are the Jews." [Sura 5, verse (aya) 82] The Jews are the same whether during the era of the prophets or in succeeding eras. They never waver from their policy of intrigue and evil doing. They spread their venom in the Islamic countries for their ambitions and of late these ambitions have been clear in Palestine, the Holy Land, which they want to make the center of their domination. On the occasion of their North African campaign, their leader Weizmann stated that Algeria would be the bridge linking two Jewish centers, New York and Jerusalem.⁵ (p. 153)

Because he wanted to win Arab support in the war, Hitler, in Germany's own war against Jewish influence, chose to discontinue sending them to Palestine. Between 1933 and 1939 the National Socialist government through its Transfer (Haavara) Agreement supported and encouraged the transfer of 60,000 Jews to Palestine. Before the war Hitler, aware of his dependence on the good will of

the Arab world and his hopes for access to Middle Eastern oil, let it be known therefore that he preferred the Jews be resettled in Madagascar (the Madagascar Plan) rather than Palestine. Hitler had even earlier expressed his opposition to Palestine in *Mein Kampf*:

For while the Zionists try to make the rest of the world believe that the national consciousness of the Jew finds satisfaction in the creation of a Palestinian state, the Jews again slyly dupe the dumb *goyim*. It doesn't even enter their heads to build up a Zionist state in Palestine for the purpose of living there. All they want is a central organization for their international world swindle, endowed with its sovereign right and removed from the intervention of other states: a haven for convicted scoundrels and a university for budding crooks. (Herf, [4], p. 75)

Hitler suspected that a Zionist state in Palestine might simply become the headquarters of international Jewry's efforts to dominate the world. Or as National Socialist propagandists pungently put it, "They want a Jewish Vatican." (Herf [4], p. 76, 275)

In his book *A Mosque in Munich*, Pulitzer prize winner Ian Johnson argues that mutual, politically advantageous relations between the Germans and Muslims were early established during World War II when the Wehrmacht

learned that many thousands of Central Asian Muslims (Tartars, Chechens, Kazakhs, Uzbeks and others) so hated the Communist regime for its persecution of religions in the Soviet Union that they were only too willing to join the National Socialists in the war against Communism, even fighting in Wehrmacht units. One Gerhard von Mende, head of the Caucasus Division of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territory (Ostministerium), organized these fervent anti-Communists and employed them in both open and surreptitious activities against their Soviet oppressors. Mende, well qualified for his job, had a doctorate in Slavic Studies and was fluent in Russian, Latvian and French as well as being knowledgeable in Turkish and Arabic. Before the war Mende had gained considerable knowledge of the potential of certain Islamic peoples as allies of the Germans by observing their hostile interface with the Slavs in the Balkans. Hitler enthusiastically backed this policy expressing confidence in the reliability and loyalty of Turkic Muslims as allies. Hitler: "I consider only the Muslims to be safe. I don't see any risk in setting up pure Muslim units."⁶

Within the German foreign ministry, two gentlemen, Wilhelm Melchers, Orient Office of the Political Department, and Kurt Munzel, director of the Department of Radio Policy, were chiefly responsible for Arabic-language broadcasts. Kurt Georg Kiesinger was director of the entire Department of Radio Policy.

As the main thrust and basis of National Socialist propaganda aimed at the Muslim world, the Germans decided to exploit and elaborate on select negative comments on the Jews, already found in the Koran and the hadiths, to support Arab nationalism by offering to help rid the Middle East of British imperialism, and most importantly to play upon the Arabs' dread of the establishment of a Zionist state. (Herf [5], p. 5, 262) Hussein was certain, and broadcast that once a Zionist homeland was established it would soon begin to expand into an empire, absorbing Syria, what was then called Transjordan and other Arab lands, i.e., "Greater Israel."

Special mention must be made of Ludwig Ferdinand Clauss, a trained psychologist who was very influential in the German Islam Project. As an Islamist, Clauss, who was fluent in Arabic, Farsi, Norwegian and English, had once lived as a bedouin in a tribe for four years in the Jordanian desert and had thoroughly absorbed their culture (a veritable German "Lawrence of Arabia"). Clauss even con-

verted to the Islamic faith, calling himself Muhammad Ferid el-Almani. Although deeply involved in the *Rassenkunde* studies of the National Socialist period, Clauss remained always the odd man out in rejecting the prevailing emphasis on race and physical anthropology as the prime determinants of behavior, preferring instead to study the psychological components in human behavior (emphasis on the mind rather than the blood). The target of *Rassenseelenkunde* [Psychological Racial Science] research, which today would be most akin to Gestalt psychology, is an understanding of the human psyche.

Because Clauss was an admirer of Edmund Husserl's phenomenology and included some of its ideas in his work, the National Socialist hierarchy expelled him from the party in 1943, and because Clauss was a national socialist, Husserl, a Jew, also rejected him.⁷

Clauss worked closely with the SS Handschar Division in the field and with German intelligence hoping to form a long-term alliance between Islamists and National Socialists. An associate, Reinhard Walz was assigned the task of harmonizing the Koran with National Socialist teachings. Plans were made in November 1944 to establish a mullah school in Dresden to smooth the transition of Muslims from the Soviet Union into the German military. Had the war lasted any longer, the Germans would certainly have used even more

"I consider only the Muslims to be safe. I don't see any risk in setting up pure Muslim units."

Muslim and Turkic volunteers and to greater effect.

For the most part, German Arabic-language broadcasts, delivered by exiled native Arab speakers, mimicked in style the language the Arabs were most familiar with, namely, that found in the Koran and other sacred writings replete with incantations (e.g., Oh Muslims! Oh God's servants!) and exhortations calling upon the peoples of the Muslim world to throw out their British overlords and stop Jewish immigration. (Herf [5], p. 44)

The National Socialist journal *Die Judenfrage*, for example, warned that the plutocratic states and world Jewry were preparing to conquer Palestine and establish a power base there from which they could terrorize the Arab populations. National Socialist political writer Johann von Leers wrote that the Koran referred to the Jews as satanic. Because of Muhammad's hostility to the Jews, von Leers maintained, Islam had kept Jews in the Orient under complete control, all but excluding them from sharing in the progress made by Western Jews in the last two centuries. Von Leers proceeded to glorify "the immortal

contribution of the religion of Islam.” By blocking Zionist ambitions in the Middle East, von Leers argued, Islam “opened the path to a higher culture and gave its adherents an education and human form that still today makes a Muslim who is serious about his faith one of the most noble phenomena in this confused and chaotic world.” Von Leers advocated an alliance between the Third Reich and fundamentalist Muslims. (Herf [4], p. 180-181)

The Grand Mufti supported National Socialist Germany militarily as well as verbally. He was instrumental in establishing a Bosnian Muslim SS Division.⁸ Addressing the Division in October 1944, the Mufti, stressing the common goals between National Socialism and Islam, said:

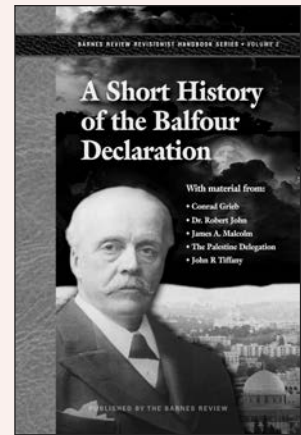
A victory for the Allies would constitute a victory for Jewry, and thus a great danger for the Muslims and Islam in general. . . . Cooperation of 400 million Muslims with their real friends, the Germans, can be very useful for both. (Herf [4], p. 244)

After the war the Mufti moved to Cairo where he was hailed as a national hero. He was one of the sponsors of the 1948 war against the new state of Israel. Although the Grand Mufti died in 1974, opposition to the Zionist state and its American guardian has continued to this day.

In a visit to Germany in 1940 Danish writer, Baroness Karen Blixen (Isak Dinesen), searched her mind for any other movement in history comparable to National Socialism. Blixen:

The one that approaches it most closely is Islam, the Muslim world and its view of life. The word *Islam* means *submission*, which is the same thing that the Third Reich expresses with its upraised arm. Yours in life and death. . . . One must go back 11 or 12 centuries to the young Muslim movement when it arose and expanded like a flag and went forth to conquer the world. . . . The Muslim view of the world, like National Socialism, generates tremendous pride: the true believer confronts all disbelief; the soul of the true believer is worth more than all the gold in the world. It is intrinsically without a class system, like the Third Reich; one Muslim, whether he be a water-carrier or *emir*, is just as good as any other. . . . Some things in *Mein Kampf* resemble chapters in the Koran. . . . (Cited in *Travels in the Reich 1933-1945: Foreign Authors Report from Germany*, by Oliver Lubrich)

After a lifetime of research and study, Gerhard Ferdinand Clauss also shared Dinesen’s instinctive linkage and perceived similarity of the beliefs of Islam to those of German National Socialism. Both the instinctive lady and the scholarly researcher believed that a natural affinity ex-



Related Reading from TBR . . .

Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan. Adolf Hitler's "final solution" did not involve homicidal gas chambers and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, the relatively untouched, mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. In a meeting with Vichy French Prime Minister Pierre Laval, Laval agreed to turn the French island of Madagascar into a new Jewish homeland where, ultimately, all of Central Europe's 4,000,000 Jews might be settled. Instead Zionists insisted on locating in the Holy Land, where they knew strife and conflict awaited on property to which they had no legal claim. Historian Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan was and why it failed. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, \$12.

A Short History of the Balfour Declaration: The Secret History Behind a World-Shaking Event. Few Americans—few people anywhere—have ever even heard of the Balfour Declaration, the history of which is known primarily to students of global affairs. What general knowledge there is surrounding its origins is generally restricted to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. But here is a case where truth is stranger than fiction. It was this carefully crafted document that paved the way for the creation of the state of the modern-day state of Israel. The issuance of the Balfour Declaration also set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the many consequential global convulsions that followed. And, ultimately, of course, it's the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, \$12.

Order from THE BARNES REVIEW. Use the form on page 64 of this issue to order. Prices do not include S&H. You may call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

isted between the psyches of adherents to Islam and adherents to National Socialism.

After the war the U.S. CIA took over von Mende's complete program and most of his Muslim supporters, including Mende himself, and used them in much the way the Germans had used them during the war. They worked openly in Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in Munich.

The fate of the German officials involved in the operation of the Arabic-language broadcast and propaganda program during the war, all of whom were subsequently cleared by the "denazification" courts, was equally felicitous as reflected in their postwar careers. Wilhelm Melchers assisted Chancellor Adenauer in reorganizing the Federal Republic's Foreign Service and eventually was made director of the Middle East office; Kurt Munzel rejoined the Foreign Office in 1950 in Office III responsible for the Middle East; he later became ambassador to Lebanon. Johann von Leers later was invited to Egypt to assist President Abdel Nasser in his Ministry of Information. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, wartime director of the Department of Radio Policy, became the Federal Republic's third chancellor (1966-1969).

All these gentlemen can thank Hitler for placing their wartime duties under the Foreign Office rather than under Goebbels's Ministry of Enlightenment and Propaganda, thereby shielding them from the Allies' vengeance.

Ludwig Ferdinand Clauss also survived the war but was not permitted to continue to serve in the government of the Federal Republic. Instead, Clauss was permitted to continue his studies on the Islamic peoples of the Middle East, visiting most of the countries there and writing books on his findings. After his death the Yad Vashem memorial organization of the state of Israel bestowed on Clauss the honorific "Righteous Among the Nations" for having concealed his lady assistant, who was Jewish, from the German authorities and deportation. The lady later immigrated to Israel and became a Zionist.

Some 3 million Muslims now live in the Federal Republic of Germany, the majority of whom are from Turkey, thereby continuing Germany's century-old linkage to that country. Germany has also publicly supported Turkish desire to join the European Union. However, as a

consequence of World War II, Germany has had to change its policies in the Middle East radically. Never having been one of the prewar colonial powers governing Arab countries and having joined with the Islamic world in the war against the British and the establishment of a Zionist state, Germany had enjoyed special favor in the Islamic world. Today Germany is the second-most important supporter of Israel, the United States being the first. Despite this, Germany continues to maintain friendly relations with all the Muslim states.

Remarkably, American Professor Jeffrey Herf, Danish writer Isak Dinesen, the German Islamist Ludwig Ferdinand Clauss, and Hitler himself all concur—each in his own way and each for his own reasons—in finding a strong affinity between the Islamic and the German National Socialist psyches. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Sean McMeekin, *The Berlin-Baghdad Express: The Ottoman Empire and Germany's Bid for World Power*, Belknap Press of Harvard University, 2010.

2 Cited in: *The Washington Times*, November 7, 2007, p. 19.

3 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baghdad_Railway.

4 Jeffrey Herf, *The Jewish Enemy: Nazi Propaganda during World War II and the Holocaust*, The Belknap Press of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2006, 390 p.

5 Jeffrey Herf, *Nazi Propaganda for the Arab World*, Yale University Press, New Haven & London, 2009.

6 Ian Johnson. *A Mosque in Munich: Nazis, the CIA and the Muslim Brotherhood in the West*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2010

7 <http://einestages.spiegel.de>.

8 The grand mufti, who claimed to be a descendent of Mohammed and who enjoyed great respect throughout the Muslim world, recruited thousands of Muslims, mostly from Yugoslavia, to serve in the 13th Mountain Division "Handschor." The word "Handschor" means "scimitar," which became the division's symbol. The men wore the fez as headgear. Ironically, NATO in recent years has also supported the Muslims in the Balkans against the Serbs.

DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich

By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich paint a bleak picture regarding its treatment of Jewish citizens. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy and shows how amenable the National Socialists were to Jews wishing to emigrate to the Holy Land, in particular. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, \$8. Add \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation. Mail your order using the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order also from www.barnesreview.org.

Japan Rebuffs Hitler's Invitation to Cripple Stalin's Soviet Union

IN WORLD WAR II, HAD JAPAN LISTENED to Hitler and attacked to the north, instead of to the south, everything might have been different. Wise Japanese military thinkers agreed with Hitler that the Imperial Army (Kwantung Army Group) should attack Stalin, to the north. But less wise heads prevailed. Japan decided to strike against China and Indochina instead of Soviet Russia. Had Japan listened to Hitler and invaded Russia, Japan would have had all the natural resources it needed and Eastern Europe would have been spared the horrors of Soviet domination. Hitler and Tojo might have actually won the war. Ironically, America, as well, would have been better off.

By Marc Roland

"If the United States participates in the war, it will last a long time, and world civilization will be destroyed."
—Ysuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister¹

From the moment U.S. Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry's uninvited, ominously painted black ships gate-crashed Tokyo bay in 1853, the whole history of Nippon-American relations was one of mutual distrust and intimidation.² They gathered acrimonious momentum over the next 158 years, until the prospect of a major military confrontation between the two nations arose in June 1941. By then, Japan's war for much-needed living space and vital raw materials in China had been prolonged by Anglo-American aid to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Army.³

To discuss some method of closing out all foreign support of the Chinese, a Liaison Conference was held be-



Adolf Hitler and Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka wave from Hitler's balcony. Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima stands in background. In June 1941, Germany invaded Russia and in the early months of the war inflicted such crushing defeats on the Red Army, many believed the USSR was on the verge of collapse. Germany urged Japan to invade the Soviet Far East, avenge the defeat at Nomonhan and seize Soviet territory and natural resources. But in July 1941, the United States and Britain imposed an oil embargo on Japan. Therefore, the Imperial Navy was determined to seize the oil-rich Dutch East Indies. Still, many in the Japanese army were eager to attack the USSR, reverse their fortunes, and all while the Red Army was being smashed by the German blitzkrieg. Japanese military leaders debated this issue at a series of war conferences. In retrospect the Japanese made the wrong choice, electing to attack southward, rather than complete the destruction of the USSR.

tween the highest-ranking Japanese cabinet members and senior armed forces officers in the Supreme Command. The prime minister, foreign minister, war minister and finance minister conferred with the army and navy chiefs and vice chiefs of staff. Their majority decisions determined national policy after presentation to Emperor Hirohito for his endorsement, which could always be counted upon.

For the previous two months, they debated the risky necessity of isolating Chiang from outside intervention. Army chief of staff Gen. Hajime Sugiyama summed up the situation by explaining, “in order to hasten the settlement of the Incident (a euphemism for the second Sino-Japanese War) it will be absolutely necessary for our empire to increase its direct pressure on the Chungking regime, and at the same time move southward and sever the links between the Chungking regime and the British and American powers, which support it from behind and strengthen its will to resist. The movement of our troops into southern French Indochina at this time is based on these considerations.”⁴

If war eventually did come with the Anglo-Americans, Japan could not be caught fighting simultaneously on two fronts. All military personnel, equipment and weapons should be pulled out of China as soon as possible, but only after a secure victory had been won there. Hence, Chiang’s forces must be isolated and starved into submission while there was yet time; how much, no one could say. As long before as the Imperial Conference of Sept. 19, 1940, navy chief of staff Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi stated that “our national resources [are being] depleted because of the China Incident,” all the more reason to conclude the second Sino-Japanese War with alacrity.⁵ But a final decision was abruptly postponed when news arrived that Germany had attacked the USSR on June 22, 1941.

Hitler’s invitation to join Operation Barbarossa threw the Japanese leaders into a quandary. They closely debated the pros and cons of participating in the invasion. Foreign Minister Ysuke Matsuoka advocated immediate action: “I believe all of you would agree that the war between Germany and the Soviet Union really represents the chance of a lifetime for Japan. Since the Soviet Union is promoting Communism all over the world, we will have to attack her sooner or later. . . . The people are eager for a war against her.”

Minister of Home Affairs Kiichir Hiranuma asked in shock, “Do you propose to attack Soviet Russia immedi-

ately, to enter the war against the Soviets immediately, as a matter of national policy?” “Yes,” Matsuoka answered emphatically. “I would like a decision to strike north first, and would like to communicate this intention to Germany.” War Minister Hideki Tojo spoke up: “Do you think we should strike north, even if we have to give up the China Incident?” “We ought to strike north,” the foreign minister replied, “even if we have to give up to a certain extent in China.” “The China Incident must be continued and settled,” General Tojo affirmed.

But Navy Minister Koshiro Oikawa agreed with Matsuoka, “A world war would be a 10-year matter. In that period, the China Incident would be blown to the winds. It would be easy to strike north during that period.”

Gen. Sugiyama was sympathetic, but unsure: “We cannot at present tell Germany [that we will enter the war]. We will go forward if the situation develops in our favor; it would be awkward if we prematurely said that we

would enter the war, and then the situation did not work out in our favor. . . . The supreme command must get ready. We cannot decide now whether or not we will strike. It will take 40 to 50 days to get the Kwantung Army ready. It will take additional time to organize our present forces for war and get them ready to take the offensive. The German-Soviet situation should be clarified by then. If conditions are good, we will fight.” “If

we wait and see how the trend goes,” the foreign minister countered, “we will be surrounded by Britain, the United States and Russia. We should first strike north, and then strike south. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. We should take decisive action.”⁷

Despite some reservations and uncertainties, most cabinet members and military officers were favorably, if cautiously, disposed to Matsuoka’s position. At the July 1st Liaison Conference, Finance Minister Kawada asked, “Is the army making war preparations?” “Yes, we are,” responded Gen. Sugiyama. “First, we are putting our troops in Manchuria on a war footing. Next, we will prepare them for offensive action.”

By then, Japanese infantry stationed in Manchuria had been increased from 400,000 to 700,000 men, together with burgeoning quantities of weapons and equipment. “Of the Soviet Union’s 30 divisions [in Siberia],” he continued, “four divisions have already been sent to the west [to fight the Germans], but the Soviet Union still maintains an absolutely overpowering force, ready for de-

“If we wait and see how the trend goes, we will be surrounded by Britain, the U.S. and Russia. We should first strike north.”



The Battle That May Have Changed WWII



ployment. The Kwantung Army, on the other hand, is in the condition I have already described.”⁸

Given his build-up of forces, they would reach an acceptable level of parity with the Russians by Sept. 1, the last possible date for launching an invasion, to avoid the added difficulties of winter operations. But most of the politicians and generals, after further consideration, began gradually leaning toward the apparently less risky alternative of seizing French Indochina.

Matsuoka tried to rally his failing support: “I have never made a mistake in predicting what would happen in the next few years. I predict that if we get involved in the south, it will become a serious matter. Can the army chief of staff guarantee that it won’t? Furthermore, if we occupy southern Indochina, it will become difficult to secure oil, rubber, tin, rice etc. Great men will change their minds. Previously, I advocated going south, but now I favor the north.”⁹

On July 2, the majority decided for striking Indochina, where the French defenders, badly outnumbered and still demoralized by their mother country’s defeat the previous year, would be easily overcome.¹⁰ In response, all Japanese assets in the United States were frozen on the 25th and trade between the two nations was terminated. Adm. Teijiro Toyoda gloomily pointed out that, as a con-



Scenes from the Battle of Khalkhin Gol, otherwise known as the Nomonhan Incident: Clockwise from the top: A Soviet offensive, infantry following behind a BT-7 tank; three men of the pro-Soviet Mongolian cavalry, mounted on the same kind of sturdy pony used by their ancestors back in the days of Genghis Khan; Japanese troops on the alert. While casualties were about even on both sides, the Japanese were surprised at the Russians’ military capability and hesitated to attack the USSR in the future because of the Battle of Nomonhan.

sequence, Japan had suddenly lost 200 million yen in cash and 350 million more in securities: “This will create a shortage of funds for importing petroleum,” just as Matsuoka predicted, “and will cause us a good deal of hardship.”¹¹ But worse was soon to come.

Less than one week later, America and Britain imposed a full-scale natural resources embargo on Japan. Henceforward, her leaders were faced with either witnessing the steady disintegration of their country for lack of oil, or going to war against the Western Allies.¹² Also as Matsuoka foresaw, Japan, by moving south, precipitated the combined hostility of the Anglo-Americans and Sovi-

ets without, however, ending the China Incident.

Like all majority decisions, that jointly arrived at by the Japanese generals, admirals and cabinet members favored a myopic, short-term half-measure requiring less courage than consensus, with predictably disastrous results. They were additionally inhibited by recent memory of two military clashes with the Soviets, neither of which ended in victory for Japan. During late July 1938, the Red Army's 39th rifle corps violated Manchurian territory in a border dispute. The Imperial Japanese Army's 19th Division responded on the 29th by attacking the invaders' position at Changkufeng Hill, forcing them off two days later. But a massive artillery barrage ordered by Gen. Vasily Blyukher was like nothing the Japanese had ever before experienced, and drove them headlong back into Manchuria. Although the Soviet frontier adjustment was affirmed by United States negotiators brokering an armistice on Aug. 11, the Reds lost 792 dead and 2,752 wounded to the 525 Japanese fatalities and 913 wounded. This disparity made the Russians wary of the Japanese, who, while humiliated by the outcome of the Changkufeng incident, had at least inflicted heavier losses on their opponents.

Less than one year later, renewed Manchurian border clashes near the village of Nomohan resulted in the encirclement and decimation of a Japanese reconnaissance regiment, when the 64th regiment of the 23rd Division suffered 63% casualties on May 28, 1939. The following month, Japan's 2nd Air Brigade retaliated by attacking the Mongolian air base at Tamsak-Bulak, causing extensive damage and destroying more than twice as many Russian warplanes in aerial combat and on the ground than those lost by the Japanese.

Because the raid had taken place without permission from the army's supreme headquarters in Tokyo, all Japanese aircraft in Manchuria were grounded, leaving Soviet armor, superior in quality and numbers to anything operated by its opponents, to run roughshod over the Japanese, who were forced to accept another humbling armistice on Aug. 31.

These bitter experiences were still fresh in the minds of 1941's Liaison Conference members. But the Changkufeng and Nomohan clashes were only "incidents," hardly more than skirmishes, far from involving anything approaching the million-man army being assembled in the north by Gen. Sugiyama. Japanese pilots

and planes had proved themselves better in Manchurian skies than their outnumbering Red enemies. Next time, Japanese aircraft would not be grounded.

Imperial Army officers, having witnessed the virtual defenselessness of their troops against Russian armor, called for development of an effective anti-tank weapon. Designed in 1941, the new Type-1 fired a 47-mm shell with a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second, sufficient to "perforate any armor of the [American] M4A6 tank at all ranges up to 800 yards," according to a U.S. War Department study. "This weapon, of modern design, is a very effective anti-tank gun capable of a high rate of fire. . . . This weapon is highly mobile. It is well balanced, easy to manhandle, and can be rapidly brought into and out of action."¹³

More important still was the man chosen to lead the offensive against Siberia: Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japan's best field commander, later famous as the "Tiger of Malay." A veteran in charge of the 4th Division sta-



"Instead of taking Foreign Minister Matsuoka's 'chance of a lifetime for Japan,' his colleagues chose what seemed to them the less perilous path into the south—in reality, the road to catastrophe." Left, Matsuoka.

tioned near the Manchurian border during 1940, he was personally familiar with northerly campaigning, and favorably disposed to joining Operation Barbarossa. Leading a million troops equipped with better anti-tank guns, and protected by an aerial armada, Yamashita would have doubtless won the same kind of success against the Soviets that he achieved with his daring capture of Singapore.

By mid-1941, he was without competition, because Stalin had just purged the Red Army of ideologically unreliable elements. Thousands of men, including Gen. Vasily Blyukher, the hero of Changkufeng Hill—from senior officers down to lieutenants and even instructors—were executed. Their replacements, while politically correct, were militarily inept, and utterly out-classed by Yamashita, a veteran and professional soldier of high caliber. His attack, when it came, would have represented a powerful body-blow to Soviet morale at a time when German forces were rolling irrepressibly ever eastward.

After advancing beyond Mongolia before year's end,

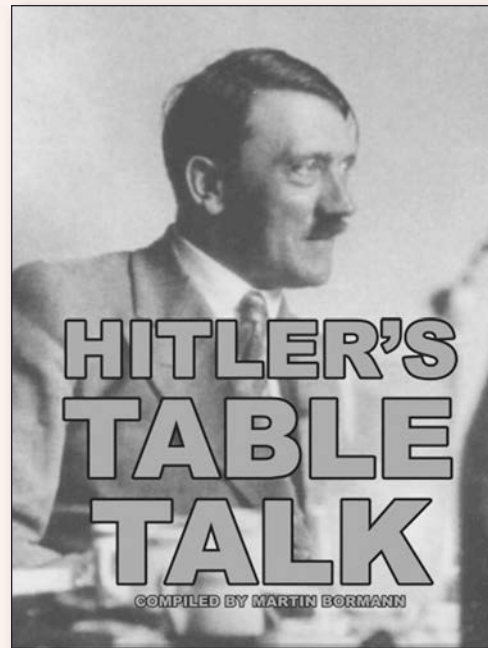
the Japanese would have consolidated their gains during winter, then resumed the offensive in spring across Russia against relatively meager enemy resistance; Stalin would not have had much else to offer after the defeat of his Siberian armies. By autumn 1942, the Imperial Japanese Army could have arrived at the approaches to Stalin-grad, where, linking up with the German 6th Army, the city would not have been able to hold out against their combined operations. Even if things never went that far, at the very least, as Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop stated on in a June 28, 1941 telegram to the German ambassador in Tokyo, “removal of the Soviets from the Far East would facilitate a solution of the China problem and remove pressure from the rear, if Japan went south later.”¹⁴

General Yamashita was opposed to Japan’s occupation of Chinese territory, and would have had no compunction about transferring as many troops and resources from the fight against Chiang Kai-shek as were needed for the far more preferable invasion of Siberia. This shift of emphasis away from China would have deprived hawkish American politicians of their chief grievance against Japan, and invalidated their plans for that country as “the back door to war.” No less worse for them, many Americans would have applauded Japanese operations against the USSR and hugely augmented the already massive isolationist movement in the United States. Continuing to depict Japan as a deadly threat would be more difficult than ever, as her imperial forces marched in the opposite direction.

Matsuoka believed that a thrust north was, in fact, the most effective deterrent to war with the United States. “If we attack the Soviets quickly,” he explained, “the United States won’t come in. In actual practice, the United States cannot help Soviet Russia. For one thing, she does not like the Soviet Union.”¹⁵

Influential figures in the U.S. government knew their interventionist hopes were in serious jeopardy. Cordell Hull, who was privy to every word Japanese policy makers spoke in private—thanks to the breaking of Japan’s diplomatic codes by American cryptanalysts—scolded Tokyo with an “Oral Statement” that betrayed the secretary of state’s anxiety: “I understand that there are cabinet members who say that Japan should ally herself with the Axis, and fight side-by-side with Hitler. We cannot make an agreement with a Japanese government of that kind. If you want to facilitate an improvement in Japanese-American relations, you had better change your cabinet.”¹⁶

General Yamashita’s invasion of the USSR would have politically diffused the drift toward armed conflict with

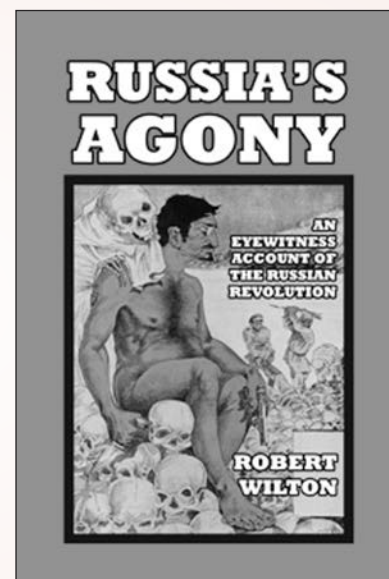


Hitler's Table Talk: Compiled by Martin Bormann

Hitler's Table Talk consists of notes of the Fuehrer's casual lunch and dinnertime conversations with his close friends and colleagues assembled from the stenographic record ordered by his private secretary Martin Bormann. Copied down by adjutants and edited for accuracy by Bormann, these discussions reveal Adolf Hitler's wartime thoughts on his enemies, friends and a variety of subjects ranging from art, his childhood years, his thoughts on religion, nature, science, technology and a host of other matters that reveal his astonishing intellect. Hitler's ability to talk with authority on almost any topic was remarked upon by observers, leading many to call him a genius. This completely reformatted edition contains a brand new introduction which provides a history of the manuscript and an important discussion of its main themes and a controversy outlined above—including how Hitler ultimately changed his views on the Russian people in particular. Softcover, 320 pages, 2 lbs., 8.5-by-11 inches, #624, \$35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H rates outside the U.S. Mail payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See more uncensored books and videos at

Russia's Agony BY ROBERT WILTON

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. By Robert Wilton. *The London Times'* correspondent in Russia provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union. Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the seizure of power by the bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity, and ends with the optimistic—and incorrect—hope that Bolshevism and Communism would be short-lived. Although Wilton's credentials were impeccable and his status unchallenged, this book was blacklisted because he dared to report openly on the overwhelming number of Jews amongst the Communist revolutionaries. Contains all original pictures and maps. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, \$27 plus \$5 S&H from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the list price of the book. To charge toll free call 1-877-773-9077 or order online at TBR's website: www.barnesreview.com.



the Western Allies, whose oil embargo would have been rendered ineffectual by Siberia's immense petroleum deposits now freely available to Japan. Instead of taking Foreign Minister Matsuoka's "chance of a lifetime for Japan," his colleagues chose what seemed to them the less perilous path into the south—in reality, the road to catastrophe. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Ike, Nobutaka, *Japan's Decision For War, Records Of The 1941 Policy Conferences*, CA: Stanford University Press, 1967.

2 Tokyo was actually known as Edo when Perry arrived in the mid-19th Century.

3 Beginning with the first Opium War (1839-1842), China had been divided and controlled by other countries, mostly European, for the rest of the 19th and first three decades of the 20th century before the Japanese, with far greater right, claimed China within their sphere of interest. While Americans did not attempt to colonialize the Far East, their exploitation of China was less overtly but more effectively imperialistic by way of their hypocritically entitled "Open Door Policy." Ostensibly allowing for universal free trade for the benefit of foreign merchants and native manufacturers, in practice it assured domination by New York capitalists. Japan, unlike the U.S., was a rapidly developing industrial power with very limited natural resources (particularly lacking were coal and oil), inadequate agricultural areas and insufficient living space for excess population. China itself was beset by universal chaos, as feuding warlords and armies of bandits fought among themselves and plundered the land, thereby creating fertile soil for a foreign invader already striving to unite China: Communism. The Japanese were not about to allow such a dangerous monster to arise just across the Sea of Korea. Concern for such a possibility combined with Japan's economic and demographic needs to conquer China.

4 Ike, Nobutaka, *Japan's Decision for War, Records of the 1941 Policy Conferences*, CA: Stanford University Press, 1967.

5 *Ibid.*

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*

10 On Sept. 14, 1941, a German-born Communist spy notified his superiors in Russia that Japan was not going to attack the USSR. Supposedly, this infor-

mation enabled the Red Army to withdraw its divisions from Siberia just in time to save Moscow from the Germans. Although Richard Sorge's important messages were received in the Soviet capital, they were never taken seriously. "There's this bastard who's set up factories and brothels in Japan," Stalin raged, "and even deigned to report the date of the German attack as June 22. Are you suggesting I should believe him, too?" Sorge was eventually caught and hanged by the Japanese in late 1944, but his missives prompted no withdrawal of Siberian forces to the timely defense of Moscow, as clearly shown by analysis of all the divisions involved by Nigel Askey, an Australian expert on the history of Operation Barbarossa. See *The "Siberian" Divisions and the Battle for Moscow in 1941-42*, www.operationbarbarossa.net/MythBusters/Mythbusters3.html.

11 Ike, Nobutaka, *Japan's Decision for War, Records of the 1941 Policy Conferences*, CA: Stanford University Press, 1967.

12 The most immediate goal of the attack on Pearl Harbor was delivering a knock-out blow upon the American fleet, thereby allowing Japan free, full access to petroleum sources throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

13 Special Series, No. 34, Aug. 1, 1945, *Japanese Tank and Anti-Tank Warfare*, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C.

14 Ike, Nobutaka, *Japan's Decision for War, Records of the 1941 Policy Conferences*, CA: Stanford University Press, 1967.

15 *Ibid.*

16 *Ibid.* Intimidated by Hull, Japan's timid Prime Minister resigned, together with all his Cabinet ministers, including Matsuoka. Konoe had himself immediately made prime minister again, but replaced Matsuoka as foreign minister with Adm. Teijir Toyoda in July 1941. Although Matsuoka was retired five months before the war began, never had any say in its prosecution, and strove to avoid conflict with the United States, he was arrested by the supreme commander of the Allied Powers after Japan's defeat in 1945. Before his trial on war crimes charges came up before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Matsuoka died in Sugamo Prison at 66 years of age following several months of physical abuse.

MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW over the last several years.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts . . .

GENOCIDE AGAINST THE BOERS

South Africa today is loaded with political prisoners: whites who seek freedom for their people. More than two dozen men have been imprisoned in the black-ruled Communist nation—often without any form of trial—some of them since 1993. In some cases, where there was a trial, government testimony admitted using *agents provocateurs* in planning, orchestrating and instigating the events leading to the events. They are kept under inhumane circumstances—for example, they have not been allowed any contact visitation for 10 years. The accused to whom bail was denied appeared in front of black judges, while bail was granted, according to law, to those who appeared in front of white judges. At least two prisoners have died in jail, while another is terminally ill. They have been tortured and denied medical treatment. One of the accused is over the age of 70 and has had a heart attack. He received a triple bypass, but bail was still denied thereafter. The international community should take notice and insist on immediate rectification.

✱ ✱ ✱

FIVE TURKS HELPED ISRAEL IN RAID

Five Turkish citizens helped Israel during the 2010 raid on the *Mavi Marmara* humanitarian ship that attempted to break Israel's naval blockade of Gaza. Turkey's National Intelligence Organization in a filing to the Istanbul court prosecuting Israeli military leaders *in absentia*, said the Turkish citizens were either among the troops that raided the ship or interrogated activists following the May 2010 raid in which nine Turkish citizens were killed, the Turkish daily *Today's Zaman* reported. The Turkish collaborators allegedly are part of the Shayetet 13, the elite Israeli naval commando force that raided the *Mavi Marmara*. They reportedly have been identified and their names sent to the Turkish prosecutors office.

Turkey's Jewish community could suffer a backlash as a result of the investigation. The criminal court case against former Chief of Staff Gen. Gabi Ashkenazi and other Israeli military leaders opened recently in Istanbul. The charges include manslaughter and attempted manslaughter, causing bodily harm, deprivation of freedom, plundering, damage to property and illegal confiscation of property.

✱ ✱ ✱

AUSTRALIA'S HOLOCAUST CURRICULUM

"Teaching the holocaust" will be mandatory in schools across Australia. The holocaust will be taught in all states and territories to students in years 9 and 10, or aged 14 to 16, as a major world event of World War II, a spokesman for the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority said. The state of

New South Wales will be the first to introduce the lesson, beginning in 2014. The move follows a submission first lodged by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry in 2010 for the framework of the new national curriculum.

✱ ✱ ✱

BIG BANG IN BIG TROUBLE?

The cosmological principle is the idea that, viewed on a large-enough scale, the properties of the Universe are the same everywhere. And in general this seems to hold true, but a recent scientific article refers to an apparently contradictory observation. As a result, the big bang theory may be on the verge of being debunked. The article is entitled "Massive Quasar Cluster Refutes Core Cosmology Principle," by Brian Thomas. Scientists say the

. . . Continued on the following page.



Battle of the Little Bighorn IQ Test

1. The Battle of the Little Bighorn was called what by the Indians?
2. Was Custer's corpse mutilated like so many of the other soldiers?
3. Who was the officer that tried to go to Custer's aid?
4. What company's remains were found slain in the Deep Ravine?
5. What company was annihilated with Custer on Last Stand Hill?
6. Which Indian scout of Custer's ill-fated command claimed to have seen the battle?
7. What Cheyenne war chief led the charge that destroyed C Company?
8. Who was leading C Company when it met its fate?
9. Were the Sioux and Cheyenne aware they were fighting their hated enemy "Long Hair" that day?
10. Did any soldiers of the 7th Cavalry attempt to surrender that day?

Answers: 1. Battle of Greasy Grass Plains; 2. It was left alone. The warriors were set to mutilate the body, but squaws said to leave him alone, as he was a relative. 3. Capt. Weir. 4. E Company. 5. F Company. 6. Curley. 7. Lame White Man. 8. Lt. Harrington. 9. No. Custer had cropped his hair short before this particular battle. 10. Yes. Strange as it may seem, even with the dread of being captured, surrender attempts were made at the Little Bighorn fight. Indian accounts tell of white men who, at the last second, threw their hands up and offered their guns to the onrushing warriors. The Lakotas and Cheyennes were not swayed.

Continued from previous page.

homogeneity aspect of the principle puts a limit on the size of structures in the Universe. But the newly discovered “huge large quasar group,” or Huge-LQG, also called U1.27, is larger than the biggest possible calculated value. Consisting of 73 quasars, it seems to be 4 billion light-years across, or about 23.5 hexillion miles. Astronomers say if the cosmological principle is thrown out, they will also have to trash the big bang theory. By comparison, the Sloan Great Wall, a cluster of galaxies discovered in 2003, has a length of 423 megaparsecs, or about 1.4 light-years, which is just barely under the calculated size limit.

✂ ✂ ✂

POPES WHO QUIT

Recently Pope Benedict XVI resigned, in an unexpected move. Not many popes have done so—none in the past 600 years. Lost in the sands of time are Pope Pontian and Pope Marcellinus. Pontian, who may have been more a “bishop of Rome” than a true pope, is thought to have ruled from 230 to 235, abdicating after being arrested on order of Roman Emperor Maximinus Thrax, who did not like Christians. Pope Marcellinus (296-304?) stepped down in foggy circumstances. Some say he renounced Christianity and embraced the traditional Roman gods. Next to quit was Benedict IX (1045), a man who was in and out of the papacy several times, usually being forced out by parties disgusted with his adulteries and murders. He was bribed into quitting, but then had buyer’s remorse and used his personal troops to



Above, police and private militia shot 67 workers (many in the back), killing two, during the 1934 teamster strikes in Minneapolis. This bloody conflict became an important catalyst for the rise of industrial unionism in America. Today, such a crowd of protesters would be facing militarized cops armed with tasers, plastic shields, body armor, semiautomatic weapons, pepper spray and truncheons.

force his way back into the Vatican, before finally being forced out for good. Pope Celestine V (1294), a saintly chap, just about the opposite of Benedict IX, never really wanted to be pope and quit four months after assuming office. Another quitter was Gregory XII (in 1415); along with John XXIII of Avignon, there being two popes at the time, which was causing a bit of a schism. They agreed to quit together and let a new pope be elected to reunify the church.

✂ ✂ ✂

STATE OF THE UNION SPEECHES

Historically there have been some State of the Union speeches that were hum-dingers. The “annual message to Congress”

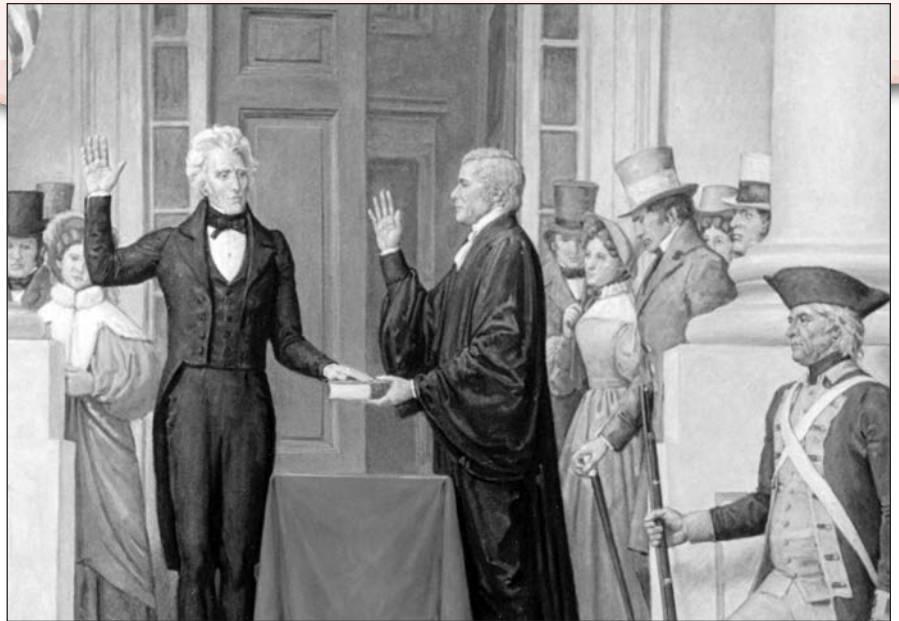
read by James Monroe in 1823 announced what became known as the Monroe Doctrine. Ironically it was written by John Quincy Adams. Grover Cleveland in 1888 sounded a populist note: He said corporations were “fast becoming the people’s masters.” He denounced the trusts as “palpable evils.” Unfortunately by then he was on his way out of office, having been defeated for re-election. Woodrow Wilson revived the practice of delivering the address in person—a practice abandoned by Thomas Jefferson. The most surprising thing about Bill Clinton’s State of the Union speech in 1998 was that he gave it at all; there had been speculation he would resign before having a chance to give it, with the Monica Lewinsky scandal breaking.



IMPRISONED FOR EDITING A BOOK

Gunter Deckert is headed back to prison, this time for the crime of editing a book into good German. The book, by Carlo Mattogno, is *Auschwitz: The First Gassings*, which is available from the TBR BOOK CLUB. Deckert had served five years in a German prison in the 1990s for a “free speech crime.” Free speech is illegal in Germany. This time, all he had done was to complete and clean up a translation of *Auschwitz* (most of which had already been roughly translated by others). In his version of the book, he included a disclaimer that he did “not share the statements and conclusions of the author,” but this did him no good. In an initial trial, he got four months on probation and a fine, plus court costs. The prosecutor, named Grossmann, who had wanted six months of prison, appealed, as did Deckert. In the appellate court, our hero got a sentence of five months in prison, without probation. Again he is appealing, this time to the Karlsruhe-based regional district court, or Oberlandesgericht. If he should lose there, he has the option of going to the federal constitutional court in Karlsruhe, called the Bundesverfassungsgericht. Says Deckert: “Our democracy with its guaranteed basic rights is pure theory; the everyday reality is the other way around.”

Chief Justice John Marshall administers the oath of office to newly elected President Andrew Jackson on the east portico of the U.S. Capitol, March 4, 1829. A tremendous crowd of people was in the city of Washington for the occasion. After the oath and his address, the old general climbed on his horse and headed for the White House. The crowd went with him, word having gotten out that alcoholic refreshment would be freely available at the president's mansion.



PICTURE CREDIT: EVHISTORY / NEWSCOM

President Andrew Jackson's First Inaugural Address

ANDREW JACKSON was the first U.S. president who was not from the East Coast. He was a bit of an outsider by nature, and when he arrived in Washington to take the presidency, he was in no mood for the celebrations that had been planned for him; he was in mourning for his wife who had recently died. Because he detested his predecessor John Quincy Adams, he did not even bother to meet with him. His first inaugural speech, striking a humble tone, was largely patterned after that of Thomas Jefferson. The speech was widely praised, with newspapers observing that it "breathes throughout the pure spirit of republicanism of the Jefferson school."

Wednesday, March 4, 1829

Fellow Citizens:

About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can

make is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

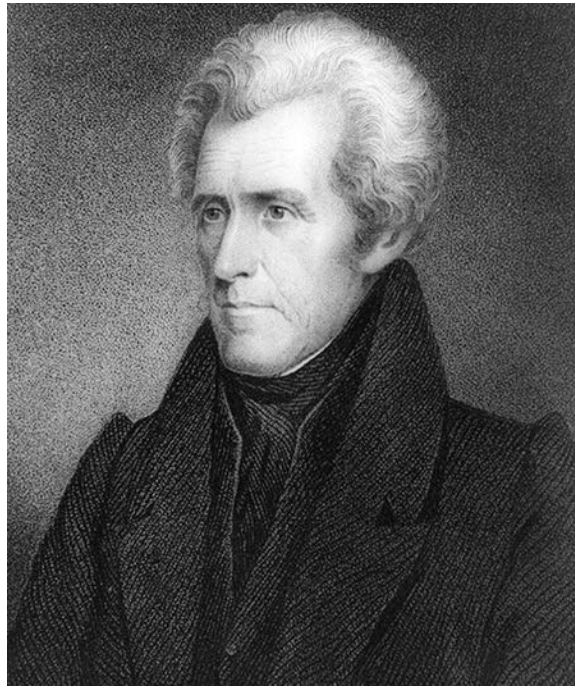
As the instrument of the federal Constitution it will devolve on me for a stated period to execute the laws of the United States, to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations, to manage their revenue, to command their forces, and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms, and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our union, taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours, and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt, the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence, and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the government is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress for the specific appropriation of public money and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise in which the Constitution was formed requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures should be



In 1828, immediately upon being elected seventh president of the United States, Andrew Jackson launched an investigation of the Second Bank of the U.S., a forerunner of the privately owned Federal Reserve. He argued the bank was privately owned, with agendas at odds with America. Said Jackson: “You are a den of thieves—vipers—and I intend to rout you out.”

equally favored, and that perhaps the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

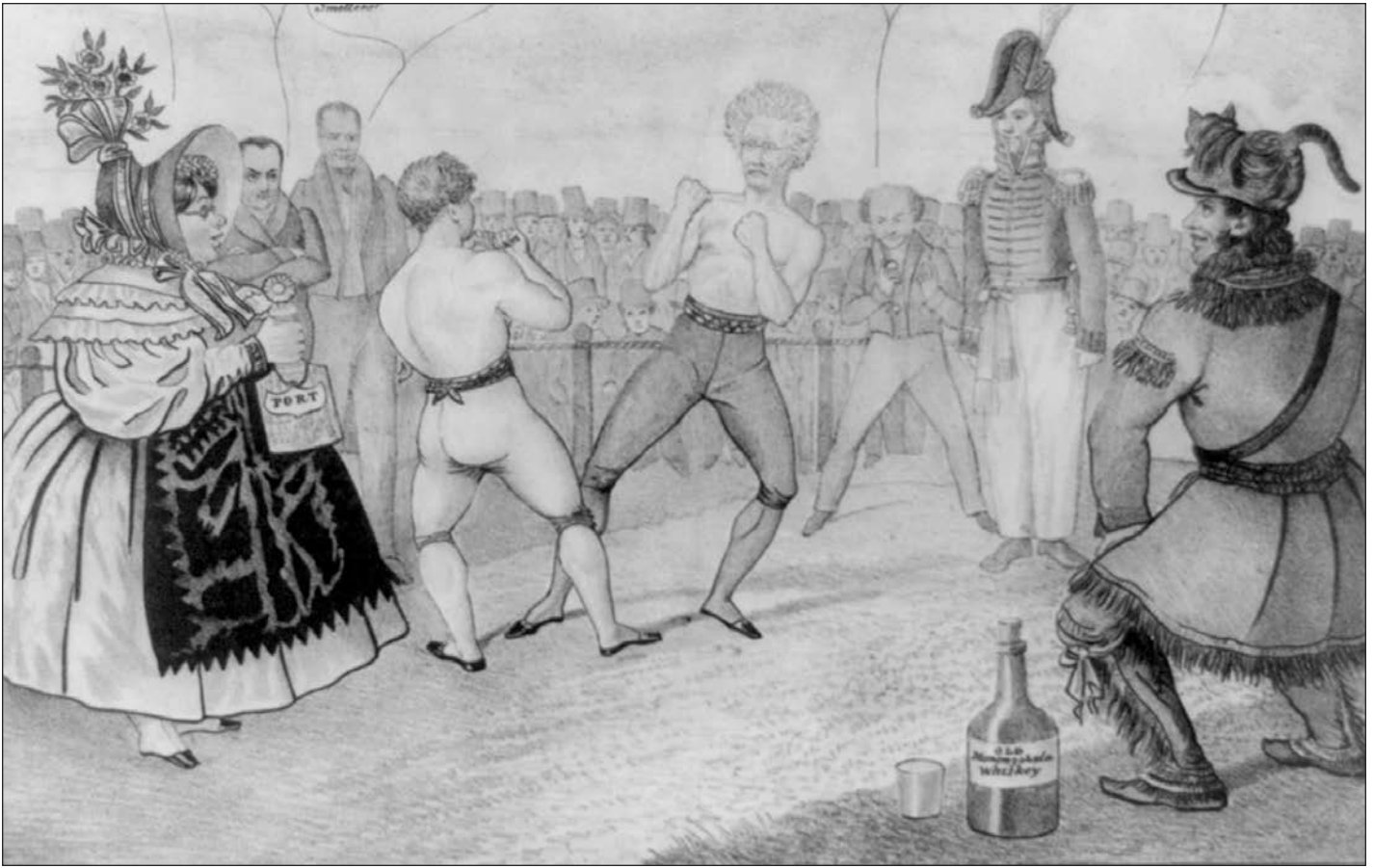
Internal improvement and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the federal government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed in distant climes our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals and dockyards, and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service

are so plainly prescribed by prudence that I should be excused for omitting their mention sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defense is the national militia, which in the present state of our intelligence and population must render us invincible.

As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable aegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe toward the Indian tribes within our limits a just and liberal policy, and to give that humane and considerate attention



to their rights and their wants which is consistent with the habits of our government and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure in their respective stations able and faithful cooperation, depending for the advancement of the public service more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded and the mind that reformed our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the coordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow citizens generally. And

The above cartoon symbolizes the conflict between Andrew Jackson and Rothschild agent Nicholas Biddle over Jackson's campaign to destroy the Second Bank of the United States portraying Jackson (boxer in the darker pants) as the champion of the common man against the Jewish moneyed interests, personified by the fat lady at left. Biddle had come over from France, where he worked for Nathan Rothschild, to head the bank. In the original cartoon, the character seconding for Jackson (to Jackson's right) says, "Go Old Hickory, give it to him in the bread basket; it will make him throw up his deposits" while the character with the cat on his head says, "Hooray my old yellow flower of the forest. Walk into him like a streak of greased lightning through a gooseberry bush." The fat lady at left urges on Biddle by saying, "Darken his day-lights, Nick. Put the screws to him my tulip."

a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that He will continue to make our beloved country the object of His divine care and gracious benediction. ♦

The Lone Survivor of Custer's Last Stand

ONE HISTORIAN OF CUSTER'S LAST STAND collected over 70 tales of men claiming to be the "sole survivor" of that battle. Nearly all of these were proved to be false. One Frank Finkel stubbornly claimed he was the only true survivor, his horse having bolted when the left flank of "Company" was attacked by the Sioux. A bullet from an attacker struck the butt of his rifle, and a splinter from the wooden stock struck him in the face, causing blood to run into his eyes, all but blinding him. Finkel eventually made his way to safety and returned to Fort Benton. Even though Finkel had some believers, most took him to be just an entertaining old man seeking notoriety. But Dr. Charles Kuhlman, a noted Custer battlefield historian, made a critical analysis of Finkel's story and concluded that some of what Finkel had said could only have been known by someone who had participated in the battle. Recently, a mainstream TV program supported Finkel's tale as well, so we thought we'd put it to the test.

By John S. Moseby

Most books, movies and TV shows on the subject routinely tell us that the only survivor from the U.S. cavalry side in the incident known as Custer's Last Stand was an officer's horse named (rather ironically) "Comanche." Nevertheless, dozens of individuals came forward in the years following the famous fight claiming they fought alongside George Armstrong Custer and somehow lived to tell about it. Complained one former general in 1918: "It is astonishing, the number of fakes who pose as heroes in Custer's last battle. The Plains and Rockies are full of them."

These claims were fueled by the fact that the bodies of four troopers believed to have been with Custer that day weren't found on the battlefield with Custer and the others. (Accurate determination of identities was often complicated by soldiers' common use of aliases to avoid such things as creditors, lawmen, abandoned wives or punishment for previous enlistments that ended in desertion.)

The conventional version of events that tragic June day in 1876, of course, has the 7th Cavalry troopers under Custer's immediate command being surrounded and quickly wiped out to the last man by upwards of 2,000 Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors. (Custer entered the fight with a total of approximately 600 men. He divided his forces at the start of the battle, taking some 210 men with him into the part of the engagement known as Custer's Last Stand. Of his remaining forces, more than 300 survived the three-day battle. Most of these were with Custer's second in command, Maj. Marcus Reno, who withdrew to a more defensible position.)

Some Last Stand survival accounts were more imaginative than others. A man claiming to have been a civilian scout with Custer's contingent said he escaped by concealing himself inside a convenient buffalo carcass. A 1923 newspaper article recounted the story of an alleged Custer trooper who said he went "half out of my mind" during the battle and lost consciousness when his horse fell on him. He said the Indians who found him after the battle spared his life because they thought he was crazy, and held him captive for years before he finally managed

to escape. (Indians believed insanity was caused by evil spirits inside an individual that would transfer to anyone who killed that person.)

One of the troopers listed as killed with Custer was an English immigrant named William Heath. But a man claiming to be Heath arrived in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania in 1877 and lived there until his death in 1891. He never elaborated publicly on the details of his escape other than to say he recuperated from his wounds with a family in the Dakota Territory.

One account that rang truer than most and has more substantiation is the story told by a man named Frank Finkel, who arrived in Dayton, Washington in 1878 and soon became one of the town's most respected citizens until his death in 1930. A 1906 book entitled *The Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington* described Finkel as "classed with the substantial and leading men of the country," a man who "enjoys the respect and confidence of all the good people in the community."

Finkel didn't go public with his story for decades, although acquaintances recalled him getting quite agitated on several occasions when the subject of Custer's Last Stand came up. One remembered him stalking out of a traveling exhibit about the Custer fight and complaining: "That's not the way it was at all."

During a 1914 game of horseshoes with some friends who were bloviating about the massacre, Finkel reportedly blurted out: "A hell of a lot you know about it! I guess I know: I was there." According to Finkel's widow: "The only reason it got out in the first place was because he got 'all het up' over what a bunch of men were telling about Custer's Last Stand."

The following synopsis of Finkel's story of his escape appeared in an area newspaper in 1921:

Where they came upon the Indians there was a sort of swale with a couple of knolls and bluffs at a distance. They could not see the Little Bighorn River where they were nor the Indian village. Finkle [sic] says that he believes Custer could have saved his command as Reno did by ordering a retreat, but instead pushed on until he was surrounded by Indians. The Indians surrounded them on every side but seemed to be thickest in the direction that seemed to Finkle to be north.



Montana, Spring 1876: Custer, seated, with Bloody Knife, one of some three dozen Arikara scouts (pointing to the map) and the Crow warrior Curley (standing). The Crows and Arikaras were traditional enemies of the Sioux and Cheyenne. Also present are a staghound and a greyhound, two of Custer's dogs. One of them, named Tuck, may have been killed in the battle as reports on both sides mentioned a dog was seen on the battlefield. Below right: Frank Finkel, lone white survivor of Custer's Last Stand. Finkel, by the way, was German. Aside from Finkel, the only other alleged survivors whose tales are semi-credible are a Charles Hopkins and Company L's farrier, William Heath. Finkel's story, however, is the most credible.



The firing had hardly begun when Finkel was struck in the foot by a ball and shortly after by another, which hit him above the hip and, plowing through the flesh, lodged in the abdominal muscles. A few years ago, this bullet worked itself out of the flesh.

His horse was wounded in the flank, and a bullet had cut one of the bridle lines. Then another bullet struck the iron on his gun, and a splinter struck him between the eyes, causing blood to spurt over his face and blinding him



OUTNUMBERED & OUTGUNNED

Besides being vastly outnumbered by their Indian foes, Custer's men also faced superior firepower. The troopers were armed with single-shot breech-loading Springfield Model 1873 carbines (shown right). Forensic analysis by battlefield archeologists (based primarily on the location of ejected shell casings) indicates perhaps 200 warriors involved in the fight carried Winchester, Henry and Spencer repeating rifles that could fire up to 16 shots without reloading. Many more Indians in the Battle of the Little Bighorn had other rifles and handguns equal to those issued to the 7th Cavalry. Custer chose not to bring along cannon or Gatlings (an early version of the machinegun) because they would've slowed his advance. In all fairness to the men who made the decision to arm the 7th Cavalry with the single-shot carbine, field experience had found that the repeating rifles were much more prone to jamming their copper-cased bullets, which had to be removed from the chamber with a knife in the midst of battle. Therefore it was deemed the single-shot rifles were far better in the long run due to their consistency of performance.

so that he was unable to see.

His horse became frantic, and he was unable to control it with the one line, and it bolted for the hills. He could not remember going through the lines of the Indians although he recalled hearing the bullets whistle around his head. He presumed that the Indians, judging from his bloody appearance, thought it was useless to follow him as he would die anyway.

A second newspaper article described how Finkel was nursed back to health by a man whose cabin he came upon the day following the battle. Finkel provided a detailed description of the terrain through which he allegedly escaped.

Modern researchers who later retraced the route found his description matched the actual topography of the area perfectly. After spending some three months

there recovering from his wounds (which included a badly shattered foot), Finkel said he traveled to Fort Benton, Montana, where he requested a discharge from the army. The officer he spoke to refused to believe his amazing story, so Finkel left and eventually settled in Washington state two years later.

Possible corroboration of Finkel's story came from a surviving scout (a Crow Indian named Curley) who left Custer's group at the outset of the fighting. In an account first published in 1953 (23 years after Frank Finkel died), the former scout described seeing a trooper ride through the Indian lines on a bolting roan-colored horse. Finkel always maintained his mount during the battle was a roan.

In addition, other specific details of the battle described by Finkel were unknown to the general public until the accounts of several Indians who'd fought against Custer were published after Finkel's death. This prompted one Custer scholar to observe:

Finkel could not possibly have known anything of what happened south of Custer Hill unless he had been in the fight himself or been present on the field. For there is not a chance in many millions that his account would have fitted so snugly into the facts if he had manufactured his story out of whole cloth.

Finally, the eyewitness testimony of a trooper friend of Finkel who survived the battle in one of the units detached from Custer's group (and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions that day) also supports the idea that Finkel didn't die with Custer: "We went among (the dead) to see how many we could recognize. I was especially looking for my friend Cpl. Finkle [sic], but I was never able to recognize him."

And, writing on another occasion: "I tried to find the body of my German friend, trooper Finkle, the tallest man in the regiment. I could not identify him." According to the man's daughter: "[My father] knew Frank Finkel well. He was like a brother to him. He looked for the body after the battle, but was unable to identify any body as being that of his comrade."

Frank Finkel was born in Ohio to German immigrant parents. At nearly 6'3" tall, he would've clearly stood out from most of his contemporaries, who averaged well under six feet. He also had a pronounced limp when he arrived in Washington state that stayed with him for the rest of his life. Included among Finkel's possessions were two letters addressed to "Frank Finkel, 7th Cavalry, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory." Fort Lincoln was the departure point for Custer's final ill-fated campaign. ♦

SOURCES:

The Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington (1906).

I Fought With Custer: The Story of Sergeant Windolph by Charles Windolph (1947).

Custer's Luck by Edgar I. Stewart, University of Oklahoma Press (Norman, OK: 1983).

The Little Big Horn Campaign by Wayne Michael Sarf, Combined Books (Conshohocken, PA: 1993).

The Last Stand by Nathaniel Philbrick, Viking (NY: 2010).

Old West Magazine, Spring 1984.

National Geographic Magazine, 12/1986.

Walla Walla Union Bulletin, Washington state, 3/20/1921.

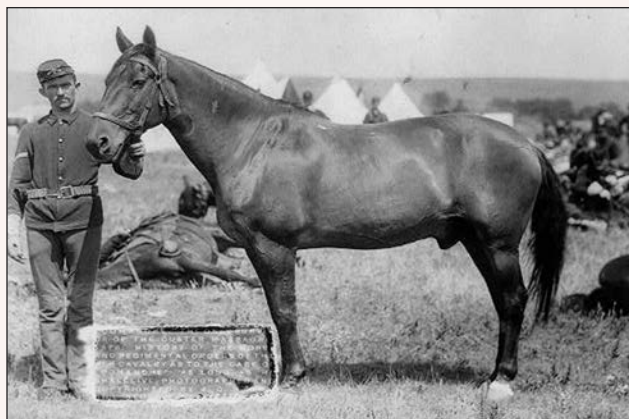
Billings Gazette, Montana, 6/22/1947.

Pocono Record, Pennsylvania, 6/28/1999.

Bismark Tribune, North Dakota, 12/24/2009.

"Custer's Last Man," History Channel, 5/4/2011.

JOHN SINGLETON MOSEBY's parents, though their last name was spelled slightly differently, named their child after the great Confederate cavalry leader John Singleton Mosby, they being from Virginia themselves. Now Moseby resides in Pennsylvania.



OTHER SURVIVORS OF LITTLE BIGHORN

The one uncontested survivor of Custer's Last Stand was Comanche, a horse ridden by Capt. Myles (sometimes spelled Miles) Keogh. When another column of cavalry arrived on the scene on the third day of the battle, the Indians beat a hasty retreat. Along with the mutilated bodies of Custer's men, Comanche was found with seven bullet and arrow wounds suffered in the first day's fighting. He eventually recovered and became the 7th Cavalry's regimental mascot. He had free run of the post, but would join the ranks of his reconstituted unit when he heard the bugle call for assembly. (He may have taken a cue from spare horses Custer left behind at the fort or perhaps he was accustomed to going to a particular spot at the sound.) His daily routine included visiting the officers' quarters for sugar cubes and the enlisted men's canteen for a bucket of beer. He was never ridden again, but appeared in parades and other events. When he died in 1891 at age 29, he was accorded full military honors. Below, some of Custer's Crow scouts at the site of Custer's death. Left to right: Goes Ahead, Hairy Moccasin, Curley and White Man Runs Him.



The Germanic Dark Ages:

Tracking the moneylenders through history

THE JEWS DID NOT POP UP OUT OF NOWHERE in the Renaissance era. They were around in Classical times, and after the Roman empire fell, and the dark ages came upon Europe, they went right on doing the same things they had always done. Jews were supreme in the dark ages. Christians were mostly forbidden to loan money at interest—a restriction not shared by the Jews. As a result, Jews were enabled to dominate the moneylending and banking business, thrusting many into prominence and wealth throughout Europe. It was at this time that the “12 tribes” were joined by a “13th tribe,” the sinister Khazars, former allies of Attila the Hun. For a while the Khazars had their own empire in the east, where they specialized in trading Christian slaves. The majority of Jews in the middle ages were Khazarian, as is the case today.

By William White

There have been many apologetics for the role of the Jews as usurers, bankers and middlemen. White youths are often taught that the Jews were forced into these professions in the Middle Ages by the church’s “prohibition” on usury—the lending of money at interest that some believe is necessary for civilized society to flourish.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Jewish involvement in “banking,” including lending at interest, factoring tax revenue and coining money—as well as their involvement in the slave trade and the middle-manning of goods—have their origins in Old Rome and continue in an unbroken pattern through the Germanic Dark Age into Middle Age Europe.

Semitic peoples dominated the Mediterranean trade from antiquity. Phoenicia—the Semitic nation just north of Hebrew-occupied Palestine/Canaan—established colonies in Spain, Africa and Italy long before any Western nation contemplated the conquest of the Near Eastern

coast. Their major competitors were the Greeks, who colonized the same lands and exported classical culture to Syria, Phoenicia and Palestine.

Palestine had, historically, been a possession of Egypt, but it fell to a variety of conquerors in the first millennium before Christ, including Assyria, Babylon and Persia. The first Western power to conquer Palestine was Macedon, and, while Alexander the Great exempted the Jews from his “one-world” religion of Serapism, his Hellenic culture enchanted an entire order of Hebrew priests: the notorious Sadducees.

Already established in mercantile centers such as the Greek colony of Marseilles in what is now southern France, the Jews expanded throughout the Greek world, and, as the Greek city-states were supplanted as dominant powers by Rome, Jews further expanded throughout the Roman empire, following the armies into Gaul and Spain, while also establishing themselves in the city of Rome itself. By the time of the caesars, “court Jews” were in the councils of the Julii, marrying one emperor—Nero—and advising others, such as Tiberius, even as he waged war on their more radical, proto-Zionist brethren.

As historian Henri Pirette noted in his *Mohammed and*



Charlemagne, "The Jews were to be found in all the cities [of the empire]," and particularly at ports serving the interior of the country, which became major centers of the slave trade that followed in the wake of Roman conquest.

The slave trade essentially built the city that would become Venice, and enhanced the status of Marseilles. While Syrians and Greeks dominated trade in papyrus, spices, ivory and wines, the Jews were the "brokers and bankers" of Italy, Spain and Gaul. Caravans from China and India would arrive in Syria, from which merchants would carry their goods to all of the cities of the empire, but Jews were the ones waiting at the ports, ready to middle-man the goods into the interior, with cargoes of slaves—Gauls, Britons and Germanics, among others—waiting to be shipped back to meet the demand of Asia and Africa.

Rome was a welfare-warfare state, in which the gains made by the Roman Republic in the 3rd through the 1st centuries B.C. had enriched the aristocracy and led to demands for a more equitable distribution of wealth and cancelations of the often usurious debts lent out by the *nouveau riche*. Julius Caesar rode these forces of social division to power, taking control of an empire of which half of the population of its capital were dependent on

Church teachings in the dark ages largely forbade Christians from lending money at interest, which was considered usury (no matter how low the rate). A limited exception was made for the knights Templar and Hospitaller, because funding their function of protecting pilgrims bound for the Holy Land was seen as important. Also, a key exception was made for the Jews, because it was understood they were "going to hell anyway," as non-believers. With the rise of a "money economy," such lending was perceived, incorrectly, as necessary for the progress of society, hence bankers, moneylenders and merchants enjoyed increasing tolerance. Above, wealthy moneylenders check their book of account in the Middle Ages.

free grain distributions, and whose Jewish usurers had been accumulating masses of real estate by dispossessing farmers to whom they had made loans. But Caesar and his descendants were no anti-Semites.

While rebellious Jewish zealots were often brutally suppressed for defying Rome's emperors, those Jews who assimilated into Roman culture and accepted Roman authority were left free to lend their "imaginary money" and ply their trades.

THE GERMANIC INVASIONS

The date of Rome's fall is generally placed in the 5th century A.D., though there is some debate as to whether Alaric's plundering of the capital with his Ostrogothic armies, the appointment of the half-Vandal Stilicho as emperor, or the end of the reign of the last nominal Western Roman emperor, Romulus Augustulus, should be taken as the true date of the fall. However, what is perhaps more important than the breakdown of the formal political structures of the emperor is the changes in Roman culture that followed. While the Western emperor disappeared, the territories that had once been ruled by the West saw a change in allegiance and in the point of reference from which their rulers derived to the East.

The Germanics who invaded Europe in the 5th century and just afterward did not dismantle Roman society, but attempted to preserve it—with them at its head.

Fundamentally, the Ostrogoths, Visigoths and Franks had no desire to replace Roman culture with their own. Their own lands had been poor and their lives subsistence oriented; many of them moved into the empire decades before their uprising, to escape this kind of existence. The Germanic who ended up in Gaul or Spain wanted to enjoy Roman prosperity, not destroy it.

Furthermore, Germanic populations south of the Seine constituted, by most estimates, no more than 5% of the total population after their invasions. The Gothic and French Germanics were a governing minority, assisted by the existing Roman provincial elite in the collection of taxes, the taxation of trade, the minting of gold coins in the name of the Eastern emperor and the administration of law—often assuming Roman titles like “patrician” or “consul,” and accepting nominal vassalage to Byzantium.

With this Roman culture, the Franks and Goths also inherited the Jews.

JEWISH & FRANCO-GOTHIC CULTURE

There is no indication of major economic changes in Western Europe from the 4th through the 6th centuries A.D. The existing trade routes still functioned, and the same mercantile classes—often Syrians and Greeks—continued to bring Eastern goods into Gaul and Spain. Descriptions of the Merovingian court and mercantile ledgers from the period show that silk, spice, papyrus and gold

continued to be readily available. And the evidence shows that the Jews continued their ancient professions as well.

Even when Christians—which the Goths and the Franks were by the end of the 5th century, though the Visigoths were Arian rather than Catholic—the Gothic and French (Frankish) nations were not dominated by the church—and, thus, they had no mandate to “tolerate” the Jews in usury or other vice trades. This made the relationship between the Goths or Franks and their Jewish communities complex. Initially, as at Rome, the Jews had not been under any particular restrictions. They could have worked as farmers, craftsmen or soldiers—they simply chose not to. And, as legislation shows, when ordered to stop banking, slaving and taxing, the Jews refused—often using the violence of others to cover their acts.

BANKERS & TAX COLLECTORS

In France, the Jews were the bankers and tax collectors of the Merovingian kings. A Jew named Priscus secured “specie”—coinage—for the Frankish king Childeric I. Solomon the Jew was the personal banker of Dagobert I. The history given by Geoffrey of Tours is full of references to financial transactions with the Jews, often the securing of loans or the use of funds for political access to the kings.

The functions of the king's personal bankers went beyond usury. The Jews also factored tax revenue—lending money to the king in exchange for the right to collect taxes (which were often paid in barter or commodities) and coining money against that revenue—a process not dissimilar to the modern Federal Reserve System that plagues the United States.

Lastly, the Jews also provided the service of purchasing the French and Germanic slaves captured by the Merovingians in their endless wars against the Gothic kingdoms in Spain and against their Germanic neighbors.

These policies created problems. With the breakdown of Roman imperial authority, and the naivete of the new rulers, the common people became the victims of a system of exploitation, against which they demanded reform. Usury and slavery preyed on the working people of post-Roman Gaul, with several Merovingians being noted for their “lust for their people's daughters” or for their frequent and often polygamous marriages to their servants and their servants' children.

In response, in A.D. 535, Lothar I banned Jews from

“The Jews also provided the service of purchasing the French and Germanic slaves captured by the Merovingians in war.”

the legal professions and banned Jewish-Germanic intermarriage. In A.D. 582, Chilperic I (not to be confused with Childeric) attempted a forced conversion of the Jews; and, at the demand of his sister-in-law, Brunhild, he banned the Jews from participating in the slave trade. In A.D. 614, Lothar II banned Jews from issuing their own coinage, citing massive fraud and debasement; and Dagobert I (the last powerful Merovingian) attempted a mass conversion in about the same time period.

Similar issues can be seen developing in the laws of Gothic Spain. The 6th-century Lex Wisigothorum barred Jews from working in the dark ages equivalent of the mass media, stating that they were prohibited from distributing slanders and false news. By the 7th century, even before the threat of Islam developed, Jews were subject to additional prohibitions. Sisebut (the Visigothic king of Hispania, Septimania and Galicia) ordered forced conversions between 612 and 631. Chrotela banned the Jewish faith during his reign of 636 to 640, a ban that was continued under Reccesvinth, 649-672, and Ervigus, 680-687.

Egica then forbade Jews from engaging in trade, and, in 696, in response to their actions in the face of Islamic aggression, ordered the entire Jewish people enslaved.

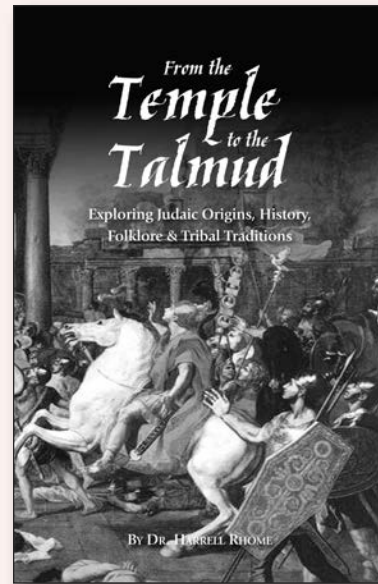
But none of this litany of prohibitions, restrictions and limitation impacted Jewish communal behavior. Instead, the Jews reacted against their chastisement, turning violent, and provoking political factions and foreign enemies to conquer the Germanic kings who had turned “anti-Semitic” against them—a pattern they would repeat throughout their history.

THE CAROLINGIANS

Roman society was destroyed and supplanted by Germanic society because of Islam. Beginning as a 7th-century movement among the Arabian tribes, Islam stepped into the void left when Byzantium and Persia exhausted themselves in mutually destructive war, which ended with the Roman conquest of Persia in 623. By 654, the original caliphate (the Rashidun caliphate) had conquered the Near East, Egypt, Persia and much of northern Africa, essentially stopping the flow of trade from the Far, Middle and Near East into Western Europe.

By the beginning of the 8th century, the Islamic empire had conquered northern Africa, and was making thrusts at southern Europe. The Byzantine fleet had been defeated, and Roman trade on the Mediterranean was at an end. The “oppressed” Jews of Spain and France celebrated; their “liberator” had come.

Islam did not force conversion of non-believers, and



From the Temple to the Talmud

Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore and Tribal Traditions

In *From the Temple to the Talmud*, Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Not content to merely repeat the findings of previous researchers, Rhome offers a new interpretation of Jewish history, one that is sure to enrage some and leave others standing in ovation. Going back to primary and ancient sources, while also including research from scholars (many of whom are now considered too politically incorrect to cite by mainstream academicians), Rhome covers this expansive history in a lively and easy to read style, accompanied by many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources for future research. No doubt, after reading *From the Temple to the Talmud*, you will be well-versed in this fascinating and vitally important subject which Rhome refers to as “the curiously camouflaged and conveniently convoluted chronicle of the people called the Jews.” Genetics, religion, symbolism, customs, holy books, ancient enclaves, dispersions, banishments, secret societies, cultural origins, linguistics—this book has it all. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Add \$14 S&H outside the U.S. Send request with payment using the form on page 64 of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-7730-9077 toll free to charge to Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover. See also www.barnesreview.com.

allowed the Jews to continue their life as always—as a separate community within a larger national body. Jews were excluded from the requirement that they obey the laws of Islam, much as the Catholics would exempt them from usury laws in Europe. This allowed Jews to continue in their existing professions, and did not compel them to abandon banking, tax collecting and slavery.

The destruction of the Roman fleet and the Islamification of the Mediterranean ended the Pax Romana that had allowed Greek and Syrian merchants to travel freely, as Islamic corsairs considered their ships and cargoes free game. Eastern goods—papyrus, silk, even gold—disappear from France and Spain during this period—and the wealth the Merovingians had used to sustain their power—a wealth based primarily upon custom duties and taxes on imported and exported goods—evaporated, leading to a rapid decline in Merovingian power. In Gothic Spain, the Islamic caliphate invaded, urged on and assisted by the “enslaved” Gothic Jewish communities. The Jews were so thankful to see the spread of Islam they literally opened the gates of cities like Toledo to Islamic armies and sold their former masters as slaves. By 712, Spain was an Islamic emirate.

In France, the Islamic invasion, welcomed by the Jews of Narbonne and Marseilles, met with a Merovingian decadence that was able to offer little resistance. By 720 southern France (as far north as Tours and Autun) was in Islamic hands. However, Merovingian decline created an opportunity for the Germanic nobility of northern France and the Low Countries to assert themselves. The “mayors of the palace”—a restive Germanic aristocracy whose wealth and power was based upon the trading centers of Flanders and the Rhine—had been attempting to usurp the Merovingians since A.D. 650. Under Frankish leader Charles Martel, who had already led a series of campaigns against Saxony, Bavaria and Allemania before he turned against the caliphate, the Carolingians were able to mobilize an anti-Islamic resistance, smashing the armies of Islam in 732, and essentially halting Islamic expansion in a campaign that ultimately lasted 150 years.

Charles Martel's son, Pippin the Short, Germanized France. Tearing up the Roman system, he, and his successor Charlemagne, instituted feudalism, re-centered the economy on agricultural production, not trade, and changed the gold money for a silver standard (silver could be obtained from northern sources). However, the

Jews continued to thrive.

While the goods brokered by Syrian and Greek Christians dried up, the Jewish trade—in slaves—prospered. The African and Asian Islamic world had an unquenchable thirst for white slaves, and the Jews obliged. While Eastern goods largely vanished, a wine and spice trade continued to move through Venice and Marseilles. Charlemagne endeavored to control these practices, banning Jewish slave trading in 779 and Jewish usury in 789; but the unstable situation in a southern France (still subject to Islamic raids) made enforcement difficult.

After Charlemagne's death, all was for naught, as the Jews quickly made their way back into the French court. The slavers David and Joseph Davitus, for instance, are recorded at the court of Charlemagne's son, Louis the Pious, where an Abraham of Saragossa changed money, and Hebrews formed the core of his ambassadorial class, conducting missions to their brethren in what was now the caliphate of Spain. Louis invited Jews to supplant churches

with synagogues, banned “anti-Semitism” and even allowed a dangerous debasement of the coinage that would weaken the Carolingian dynasty and allow the rise of the Capetians.

“The Jews were so thankful to see the spread of Islam they literally opened the gates of Gothic cities.”

CONCLUSIONS

The allegation that Jews were “forced” into usury and banking by the Catholic laws of the Middle Ages is entirely false. When one studies the transition of Europe from Roman civilization to the medieval, one finds that Jewish life continues largely untouched. They were usurers, tax collectors and slavers before Rome fell, and they were usurers, tax collectors, and slavers afterward.

In fact, Judaism staunchly resisted all efforts at reform. Not only did they reject Christ and his church—the original effort to reform them—but also they defied numerous efforts by secular Germanic monarchies to compel reform by banning Jewish involvement in usury and slavery.

There is no rationale for the eternal Jewish traffic in dishonest living. It is eternal—and, many believe, an eternal mark of their religion. ♦

WILLIAM WHITE is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR BOOK CLUB for \$25 plus \$5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64. Bill is currently a prisoner in the U.S. federal gulag for free speech crimes.

Inspire future generations in a few short minutes

Please remember TBR in your estate planning decisions

REMEMBERING TBR IN YOUR WILL

During your life you have made many decisions that have helped people, causes, crusades and organizations that reflect your most important values. You've been good about using your resources wisely to help further the goals of your favorite organizations. One of those organizations is THE BARNES REVIEW.

Here's your chance to make sure that your generous commitment is transformed into an everlasting inspiration for others. And the good thing is, you can choose what people will remember about you by how you structure your legacy.

To ensure TBR survives long into the future—further into the future than any of us will—we suggest you consider remembering THE BARNES REVIEW in your will or trust.

It's not as complicated as many people believe. In fact, it can be done in a few minutes. TBR's Legacy Department specialists are ready to assist if you need help. Call 202-547-5586 and tell the operator you'd like to talk to someone about remembering TBR in your will or trust. TBR has plans for tax-deductible charitable giving as well. For a simple, free brochure, write TBR Legacy Department, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

MONTHLY CREDIT CARD DONATIONS

And, if you'd like an easy way to support the efforts of TBR before your passing, we have a great idea. Every month TBR is set up to automatically deduct whatever amount you choose from the credit card of your choice—and your subscription will never expire! Donate \$5, \$10, \$20 or more every month—no hassle. All you need to do is call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to get the ball rolling. Our operators can take care of the rest.



Contact TBR today!

☐ I have included THE BARNES REVIEW as a beneficiary of my Will or other estate plans as follows:

☐ I would like someone to contact me about planning a gift from my estate for TBR:

Name

Address

City/State/Zip

Daytime Phone #

Email Address

Clip and mail this form to TBR, Development Director, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR at 1-877-773-9077 toll free and speak to a representative about your Will or Trust.

How Usury Destroyed the Roman Way of Life: A Cautionary Tale

ENGLISH JURIST SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE once said, “When money is lent on a contract to receive not only the principal sum again, but also an increase by way of compensation for its use, the increase is called interest by those who think it lawful, and usury by those who do not.” Among those who “do not” were the writers of the New Testament. Usury has even been called the destroyer of nations (S.C. Mooney wrote a book by that title.) Here’s how usury almost singlehandedly brought down one of the mightiest of all empires, Rome.

By Stephen Goodson

The monetary systems of the Roman era (c. 753 B.C.–c. A.D. 565) may be divided into three distinct periods, where units of three different metals were used as a means of exchanging goods and services. Although there is evidence of modern human occupation (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) in the Rome area going back 14,000 years (with Neanderthals living there since 140,000 years ago), Rome, as a city, is traditionally said to have been founded by Romulus and Remus in 753 B.C., in a region surrounding the Palatine Hills, also known as Latium.

According to the legend, Romulus (who killed his brother Remus) became its first king, but later shared the throne with Titus Tatius, the ruler of the Sabines.

Around 600 B.C. Latium came under the control of the Etruscans. This lasted until the last king, Tarquin the

Proud, was expelled in 509 B.C., and the Roman Republic was established.

The Etruscans created one of the most advanced civilizations of that period and built roads, temples and numerous public buildings in Rome.

The first “money” used in Rome was actually the cow. To be sure, this was not true money but a barter system. Many early peoples, and some primitive folks today, used cattle as a medium of exchange. For example, you will recall the legend of Herakles and the Augean stables. The cattle kept there, over 1,000 in number, represented the treasury of King Augeas.

COPPER AGE (753–267 B.C.)

As time went on, the Romans took to using, instead of cattle, irregular lumps of copper or bronze. These lumps were called *aes rude* (“rough metal”) and had to be weighed with each transaction.

There was an increase in trade, and Rome became one of the most prosperous cities in the ancient world. This prosperity was based on uncoined metal, which was now measured by weight according to a fixed system of units. Money was issued in the form of round or rectangular ingots weighing 3.5 lbs. (1.6 kg.) with the full backing of the state and was known as *aes signatum* (“stamped metal”), because it was stamped by the government with a cow, eagle or elephant or other image. Sometimes they were made to resemble a scallop shell.

In 289 B.C. these ingots were replaced by discoidal,



cast leaded bronze coins, called *aes grave* (“heavy bronze”). They represented national money and were “paid into circulation by the state, and [each was] only of value inasmuch as the symbols on which its numbers were recorded.”¹

This money was thus based on law rather than the metallic commodity content (although that content was standardized, and the coin did have some intrinsic value, unlike most coins today). This can be considered an early example of the successful use of fiat money.

While fiat money is much criticized by some patriots, there is nothing wrong with it as long as it is issued by the government, not by private bankers, and is carefully guarded against counterfeiters. Non-fiat money, in contrast, has the serious drawback that whoever sets the prices of gold and silver—i.e., private bankers—can control the nation’s economy.

Up to 300 B.C. there was an unparalleled increase in public and private wealth of the Romans. This may be measured in the gain in land. After the conclusion of the Second Latin War in 338 B.C., and the defeat of the Etruscans and Boii in the 3rd century (282 B.C.), the republic

Juno, queen of the Roman gods, is the protector and special counsellor of the state. She holds a large number of epithets expressing her diverse aspects and roles. As Regina (queen) and Moneta (money), she is a sovereign deity, protectress of funds and the source of our word “money.” Money was coined in her temple, shown above. At the center of Rome, this is where Roman coins were first minted. Its exact location on Capitoline Hill is lost to history. Right, a denarius showing Juno Moneta. Many of the coins struck here had Juno’s head on the obverse.

increased in size from 2,133 square miles to 10,349 sq. mi., or 20 percent of peninsular Italy. In tandem with the expansion of land area, the population rose to about 750,000 to 1 million, with 150,000 persons living in Rome itself.

A partnership was formed between the Senate and the people—known as *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (SPQR, “the Senate and People of Rome”). The political leaders were renowned for their frugality and honest virtue. The means of exchange was strictly regulated in accordance with the increase in population and trade, and there was zero inflation.

THE SILVER AGE (267-27 B.C.)

The traditional money system was destroyed in 267 B.C., when the patrician elite obtained the privilege to mint silver coinage.

This change was typified by a patrician who went to the Temple of Juno Moneta (from whence the word “money” is derived), and converted a sack full of silver coins to five times its original value by the simple expedient of stamping a new value on the coins. He thus pocketed a very substantial difference in seigniorage for his own private account.

The early Roman silver coin was known as the didrachm and was modeled on a coin used in the Greek south of the peninsula. It was later replaced with the smaller and lighter denarius. There was also a half denarius, called the quinarius, and a quarter unit, called the sestertius. Still later the system was supplemented with the victoriatum, somewhat lighter than the denarius and doubtless intended to facilitate trade with Rome’s Greek neighbors.

There were very few deposits of silver in the Italian peninsula, and as a consequence the Roman army had to be expanded in order to conquer territories to obtain supplies. The Roman peasants, who had provided the republic with food independence, were drafted in increasing numbers into the army. Agricultural production, especially grain, declined, and the peasant farms were replaced by latifundia, which were large estates worked by slaves [and later by serfs—Ed.]. Wheat also had to be imported from North Africa.⁷

Tensions about granting citizenship and enfranchisement between Rome and her Italic allies resulted in the Social War (90-89 B.C.). This lack of enfranchisement had led to the fragmentation of society and the alienation of the working-class citizens, or proletarians, who were treated almost as chattel and had few responsibilities and therefore little commitment toward the state. Until as late as the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.), they were not even allowed to serve in the army.

This is a classic example of a society that had been monetarized. The republic was weakened, and there was increasing despotism. Piracy became a major problem, with raids taking place on the coast, villas being sacked and travelers kidnapped. Violence became endemic, and gangsters and terrorists were active in Rome (there was no police force). These are inevitable consequences of a

society in which money has become the highest ethos.

There was also political intrigue among the elite. Economic deprivation caused discontent among the poor, who were increasingly slaves from North Africa, and social unrest. This turmoil culminated in the third slave revolt, led by Spartacus, in 73-71 B.C. (The first and second revolts were in 135-132 and in 104-100.)

A HAND IN THE COLLAPSE

The first known Jews in Rome, who arrived in 161 B.C., were Yehuda and Simon Macabee. The early Roman Jews worked as craftsmen, pedlars and shopkeepers. They also indulged in money lending. As a community they lived separately in apartments. They governed themselves according to their own laws and were exempt from military service.

In 139 B.C. the Jews who were not Roman citizens were expelled by Praetor Hispanus for proselytizing, but soon they returned. In A.D. 19, by means of a senatus consultum, Emperor Tiberius expelled 4,000 Jews, who had been involved in various scandals. But none of these expulsions was properly enforced, and the continued Jewish presence, in particular as usurers, would play a significant role in the decline and collapse of Rome.

JULIUS CAESAR (100–44 B.C.)

Julius Caesar was born into an aristocratic family on July 12, 100 B.C. He practiced briefly as a lawyer before becoming a brilliant military commander who conquered Gaul (France) in 59-52 B.C. After his defeat of Pompey the Great in 48 B.C. at Pharsalus, Caesar was the undisputed leader of the Roman Republic.

On his return to Italy in September 45 B.C., Caesar found the streets and cities crowded with homeless people, who had been forced off the land by usurers and land monopolists. Three hundred thousand people had to be fed daily at the public granary. Usury was flourishing, with disastrous consequences.²

The principal usurers, many of whom were Jewish,³ were charging interest rates of as high as 48% per annum. As Lucius Annaeus Seneca (4 B.C.-A.D. 65), the philosopher, would later remark in *de Superstitione*: “The customs of that most criminal nation have gained such strength that they have now been received in all lands. The conquered have given laws to the conqueror.”

“Usury was flourishing, with disastrous consequences—300,000 people had to be fed daily at the public granary.”

At the time, there were two main political parties: the Optimates, centered on the nobility, the Senate and the privileged few, and the Populares, who represented the citizens. Caesar immediately assumed leadership of the latter.

Caesar fully understood the evils of usury and how to counter them. "He recognized the profound truth that money is a national agent, created by law for a national purpose, and that no classes of men should withhold it from circulation so as to cause panics, in order that speculators could advance the rates of interest or could buy up property at ruinous prices after such panic."⁴

He introduced the following social reforms: 1) repayment of property was done at the much lower valuations which held prior to the civil war; 2) several remissions of rents were granted; 3) large numbers of poor citizens and discharged veterans were settled on allotments; 4) free housing was provided to 80,000 impoverished families; 5) soldiers' pay was increased from 123 to 225 denarii; 6) the "corn" (grain) dole was regulated; 7) provincial communities were enfranchised; and 8) confusion in the calendar was removed by fixing it at 365.25 days from January 1, 44 B.C.

His monetary reforms were as follows: 1) state debt levels were immediately reduced by 25 percent; 2) control of the mint was transferred from the patricians (usurers) to government; 3) cheap metal coins were issued as the means of exchange; 4) it was ruled that interest could not be levied at more than 1% per month; 5) it was decreed that interest could not be charged on interest and that the total interest charged could never exceed the capital loaned (*in duplum* rule); 6) slavery was abolished as a way to settling debt; 7) and aristocrats were forced to employ their capital and not hoard it.

These measures enraged the aristocrats and plutocrats, whose "livelihood" was now severely restricted. They therefore conspired to murder Caesar, the hero of the people. On that fateful morning of March 15, 44 B.C. he arrived at the Senate building unarmed, having dismissed his military guard, who had previously been in constant attendance.

Surrounded by about 60 conspirators, he was stabbed to death and received 23 wounds. [After his death he was made into a god.—Ed.]

THE GOLD AGE

In 27 B.C., shortly after Caesar's death, the Romans adopted the gold standard, which would have far-reaching implications for the financial stability of the empire and lead directly to its collapse.

Old Rome's Bronze Coins

While Roman coins sometimes contained precious metals, the value of a coin was higher than its metal content, so there were no "bullion coins." A dichotomy existed between coins with some intrinsic value and those with only a token value—"scrip" in metallic form, you could say.

This is reflected in the infrequent and inadequate production of bronze coinage during the republic. From the time of Sulla (138-78 B.C.) till that of Augustus (63 B.C.-A.D. 14), no bronze coins were minted at all. During times when bronze coins were produced, the workmanship was crude and low quality.

During the Roman empire, there was a division in the authority of minting coins of particular metals. While numerous local authorities were allowed to mint bronze coins, no local authority was authorized to strike gold coins. Only Rome itself struck coinage of gold, and the mint was centralized in the city of Rome during the republic and the early centuries of the empire. Some eastern provinces struck coins in silver, but these were local denominations intended to circulate locally and fill a local need.

The issuing of bronze coins can be interpreted to be of little value to the central government of Rome, since state expenditures were large and could be more easily paid with coins of high value.

It is known that during the first century an as could purchase half a pound of bread or a quart of cheap wine (or, according to Pompeian graffiti, the services of a cheap prostitute).

The average Roman man ate about two pounds of bread a day, and demanded that the price be low—often it was subsidized to make it artificially low.

The importance and need for smaller denominations for the population of Rome, as opposed to the government, was probably high. Evidence of this can be seen in the numerous privately issued imitations of imperial Claudian bronzes that, although probably not authorized by Rome, appear to have been tolerated and were struck in large numbers.

What is not clear is why, using the power of fiat, bronze coins could not be minted of arbitrarily high value. Allowing silver and gold coins to come into existence subjected Rome needlessly to the power of the moneychangers.

(See Zarlenga, Stephen A., *The Lost Science of Money: The Mythology of Money, the Story of Power*, American Monetary In-

Previously, during the days of the Roman Republic, gold coins were issued only in times of great need, such as during the second Punic War or the campaign of Sulla.

There were few gold mines in Europe, except in remote places such as Wales, Transylvania and Spain, and therefore most supplies could only be secured from the east. This in turn required a large and expensive army, which became engaged in constant conflict at the empire's fringes.

The gold coin was known as an aureus. Also in circulation were the silver denarius and various copper coins: the sestertius, dupondius and the as.

The scarcity of gold or commodity money frequently induced periods of deflation as a result of the lack of a circulating medium of exchange. In 13 B.C. a measure of relief was provided when the weight of the gold denarius was reduced from 122 to 72 grains, and this remained the standard weight until A.D. 310. However, metals continued to flow eastward in order to pay for luxury items, religious dues and usury payments. Furthermore, wear and tear resulted in the loss of one-third of total coinage in circulation over a 100-year period.

As gold was treated as a commodity, its debasement was not tolerated. Emperor Constantine (275-A.D. 337) personally ordered death for counterfeiting, and the burning of public minters who committed falsification. Moneychangers who did not report a counterfeit gold bezant (solidus) were immediately flogged, enslaved and exiled. These regulations were effective for the bezant, which weighed 70 grains and was slightly more than the bezant that was still circulating in A.D. 1025 and weighed 68 grains.

In A.D. 313 Christianity was tolerated by the Edict of Milan and from A.D. 380 was established as the official religion by Emperor Theodosius I (A.D. 347-395). From this time monetary power resided in the religious authority of the pontifex maximus. A feature of the imperial era was social injustice and the undermining of the middle classes through excessive taxation. The Roman businessman was not a trader, but a looter of the provinces, as the homeland had a weak industrial production base, which was incapable of providing the required manufactured goods.

As the monetarization of society continued with the rich parasitizing the common man, the plebeians became more like slaves. The abolition of the jury system was symptomatic of the declining respect and importance for the common man in Roman society.

ROLE OF CHURCH IN DECLINE AND FALL

The tax that Emperor Constantine decreed, viz. that 1/10 of all income had to be tithed to the Christian church, hastened the disintegration of the empire. Eventually the church held 1/3 to 1/2 of all lands and accumulated wealth. This concentration of wealth produced a great scarcity of coinage. Money existed, but there was no circulation and distribution of goods and services. Instead of recycling this tithed money by means of investment in the community or charitable works such as construction of hospitals, schools and libraries, vast hoards of gold were concentrated behind the thick walls of the fortress city of Constantinople and the Vatican fortress in Rome.

In its last years in the 5th and 6th centuries the Roman



"In its last years in the 5th and 6th centuries the Roman empire had become a parasitic organism, subject to alternating phases of inflation and deflation."

empire had become a parasitic organism, subject to alternating phases of inflation and deflation. Its economic ruination preceded its political ruination. There was no industrial production, almost all food had to be imported, and usury was practiced on an unprecedented scale. The wealth of the empire that was not held by the church was controlled by 2,000 Roman families. The rest of the population lived in poverty.

CONSEQUENCES

The implosion of the western empire in A.D. 476, after repeated military incursions by the Goths and Vandals, resulted in the dark ages. A punishing multi-century deflationary depression followed. Agriculture was reduced to subsistence level. Large sailing vessels vanished, as there was no trade. Commerce stagnated. Arts and science were lost.

Major factors in the decline of the Roman empire were the concentration of wealth,⁵ the absence of mining deposits for industrial production, and the vast importation of non-white slaves, with the resultant degradation of the

genetic value of the nation. By the fourth century A.D., slaves outnumbered free citizens five to one. The most important economic reason was an inadequate supply of an inexpensive circulating medium of money and the false notion that money should be a commodity.

Thus from an economic perspective, the lesson from the fall of Rome is that a dishonest economic system will inevitably contribute to the forces of dissolution. No society can survive a false economic system. For any society to function and prosper it is absolutely fundamental that the means of exchange be issued free of debt and interest by the legal authority of the state as representatives of the people in perpetuity. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Astle, David, *The Babylonian Woe*, Private Edition, Toronto, 1975, 162. This system bears many similarities to the pelanors or ingots of iron, which were used by the Spartans as the basis of their monetary system. TBR does carry *Money: The 12th & Final Religion*. R. Duane Willing teaches us how "God Moloch" is moving with brute force for world control behind the myth called Israel. The key to usury is hidden in the legend of the Holy Grail. Softcover, 193 pages, #508, \$17 from TBR BOOK CLUB: 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

2 "The imperial democracy that held the world beneath its sway, from the senators who bore historic names down to the humblest tiller of the soil, from Julius Caesar down to the smallest shopkeeper in the back street of Rome, was at the mercy of a small group of usurers," as quoted in G. Ferrero, *Greatness and Decline of the Roman Empire*, vi, 1907, 23.

3 Cicero, Marcus Tullius: "Softly! Softly! I want none but the judges to hear me. The Jews have already gotten me into a fine mess, as they have many an-

other gentleman. I have no desire to furnish further grist for their mills," as quoted in W. Grimstad, *Antizion*, Noontide Press, Torrance, California, 1985, 29. Cicero was serving as defense counsel at the trial of one Flaccus, a Roman official who interfered with Jewish gold shipments to their international headquarters (then, as now) in Jerusalem. Cicero himself was not a nobody, and for one of his stature to have to "speak softly" shows that he was in the presence of a dangerously powerful sphere of influence. In which case, one wonders who the real persecutors were.

4 T.E. Watson, *Sketches From Roman History*, BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB, \$20 (\$18 for TBR subscribers) plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003; 1-877-773-9077 toll free.

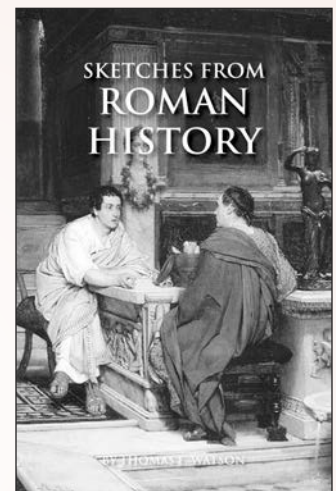
5 "When the government of old Egypt fell, 4% of all the people owned all the wealth. When the Babylonian civilization toppled, 3% of the people owned all the wealth. When old Persia went down to destruction, 2% of the people owned all the wealth. When ancient Greece fell in ruins, 0.5% owned all the wealth. When the Roman empire fell on its face, 2,000 people owned the wealth of the civilized world. Then followed the dark ages, from which the world did not recover until wealth was no longer concentrated. Today less than 1% of the people control 90% of wealth of these United States"—as quoted in R. Maguire, "Money Made Mysterious," *American Mercury* magazine, New York, 1958, 98.

STEPHEN GOODSON is the leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions. He is currently a director of the South African Reserve Bank. He can be contacted at abolish-usury@telkomsa.net. Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by THE BARNES REVIEW. The 40-page oversized softcover book is \$15. See page 64 to order.

Sketches from Roman History:

A populist take on the personalities who shaped the history and course of the Roman empire

We've all read dreary, lengthy and complicated tomes on Roman history from what Harry Elmer Barnes called the "court historians." But in this fascinating volume you'll read Roman history through the eyes of one of America's great populist heroes, Thomas E. Watson, the celebrated senator from Georgia. Watson—a champion of poor farmers and the working class—had a real knack for writing for the common man, cutting through the propaganda and presenting history from a truly human perspective. In this volume you'll read eight short essays on some very well-known and also some obscure Roman leaders including Marius, the Gracchus brothers, Pompey and of course Julius Caesar and Octavius. Caesar is one of the most misunderstood men in history, and Tom Watson sets the record straight on this great leader. You'll learn, too about King Jugurtha of Numidia, who made a study of Roman corruption and famously described Rome as "*urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit*" ("a city for sale and doomed to quick destruction, if it should find a buyer"). You'll also get Watson's unique take on the saga of Antony and Cleopatra. (As a bonus, there is an "alternative history" sidebar on the fate of the doomed lovers.) You will find *Sketches in Roman History* to be an enjoyable and educational read indeed. Softcover, 132 pages, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add \$5 S&H in the U.S. from THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Outside the U.S. add \$20 S&H. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See more from TBR at www.barnesreview.com.



John Pierpont Morgan & the New World Order Centennial

J.P. MORGAN (1837-1913) HAS BEEN CALLED the most influential banker in American history. That is not necessarily a compliment. His influence over the U.S. economy, both overt and covert, led to the creation of the Federal Reserve System in 1913, which is at the core of our nation's economic troubles. As Eustace Mullins put it in his 1947 exposé *Secrets of the Federal Reserve*, "The Federal Reserve System is not federal; it has no reserves; and it is not a system at all, but rather, a criminal syndicate."

By John White

John Pierpont Morgan has been called the most influential banker in American history. That's not necessarily a compliment. His influence over the U.S. economy, both overt and covert, led to the creation of the Federal Reserve System in 1913, which is at the core of our nation's economic troubles. As Eustace Mullins put it in his 1947 exposé *Secrets of the Federal Reserve*, "the Federal Reserve System is not Federal; it has no reserves; and it is not a system at all, but rather, a criminal syndicate."

Morgan and a handful of conspirators met secretly in 1910 at Jekyll Island, Georgia, to plan a way to take control of the money-creation power of America authorized by the Constitution. He was the U.S. agent for the Rothschild family's Bank of England. With Senator Nelson Aldrich of Rhode Island as their legislative insider, a scheme was created there and, just before midnight on December 23, 1913, it was passed in Congress—quite unconstitutionally—using an arcane regulation which allowed the mere six members present to constitute a quorum. It was an unconstitutional act because Congress is not authorized to hand its power and responsi-

bilities to another group. Nevertheless, President Woodrow Wilson signed it into law and ever since the Fed has controlled the U.S. money system, from banking and finance to, most recently, credit and investment. See Edward Griffin's *The Beast from Jekyll Island* and William Greider's *Secrets of the Temple* for details. Congressman Ron Paul's recent *End the Fed* completes the exposure of the biggest scam in history.

THE FEDSCAM

Did I say scam? Yes. The Fed creates money out of thin air—fiat money, printing press money with nothing to back it except the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Then it loans that money to Treasury and charges us—we the people: taxpayers—interest to use our own money. It does the same with major banks.

Who owns the Fed? Not the American people, even though it creates our money. The Fed is a private corporation owned by a handful of private megabanks such as the Bank of England (controlled by the House of Rothschild), and other British, European and American banking organizations. It refuses to be audited, claiming that as a private corporation it is not subject to Freedom of Information Act requirements.

What is the primary obligation of a private corpora-

tion? To make a profit for its owners. Ben Bernanke, as head of the Fed, must make that his foremost concern. It's obvious he's doing that well. Our national debt is now past \$16 trillion. About 40% of it is owed to the Fed in interest-bearing notes by which the Treasury was loaned money to pay government expenses. I'd say that \$6 trillion-plus is a pretty good payday for the Fed's owners.

THE ROTHSCHILD CUP

When I first learned of the Fedscam years ago—as a subscriber to *The Spotlight*—I suspected the central bankers had a friendly competition among themselves to see who could become the world's first trillionaire. There would be major bragging rights associated with that, although the bragging and strutting would be done behind scenes at their clubhouses and board rooms. There might even be a cup awarded to the winner—the Rothschild Cup.

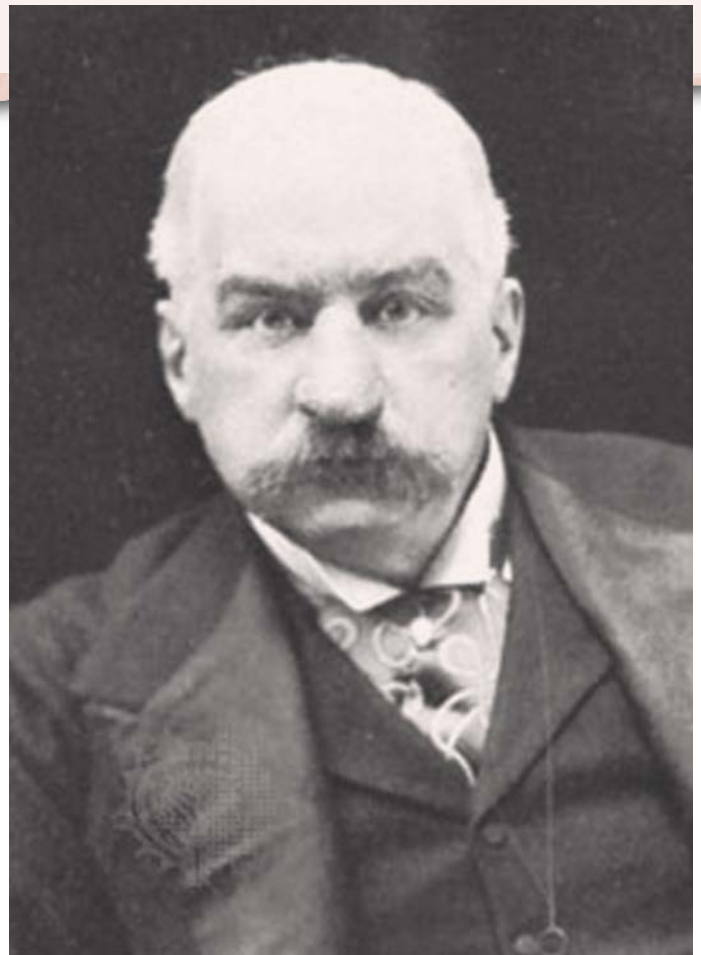
In view of events over the last few years—such as recent revelation that the Fed loaned \$16 trillion to European central banks but never said a word about it to Congress or the public—I suspect the bar for the Rothschild Cup has been raised. It is now to be awarded to the world's first centitrillionaire.

THE NEW WORLD ORDER CENTENNIAL

Next year—2013—is the centennial of the New World Order. It is a date which should be recognized with righteous outrage by all Americans who value liberty, sound money and the free market.

The New World Order is essentially a group of interlocking organizations, international in scope, formed by superwealthy elites around the globe—better known as banksters—who hold respectable positions in national governments, finance, business and commerce, and in society. Their objective is to establish a world government with themselves at its head—a new order of government and political supremacy for the world. Among the foremost are The Bilderberg Group, the Trilateral Commission, The Council on Foreign Affairs, and the Atlantic Council. They have, to a large extent, subtly seized control of many American institutions, especially the national economy and the federal government.

I date the New World Order from 1913 because that



Too Big to Be Allowed to Fail

John Pierpont Morgan was among the most notable robber barons in the field of banking. To deliberately bring about the Panic of 1907, Morgan and Chase launched an all-out assault on the rival Knickerbocker Trust. If Knickerbocker Trust would falter, then Congress and the public would lose faith in all trust companies and banks would stand to gain, the bankers reasoned. Financial institutions on the “inside” started selling off assets in Knickerbocker, and headlines about a few bad loans started making top spots in the newspapers. The run on Knickerbocker turned into a general panic, but the federal government would come to the rescue of its privately owned “national banks.” To stop the bank run, President Theodore Roosevelt provided the “too big to be allowed to fail” J.P. Morgan with \$25 million in taxpayer funds. Morgan, acting as a one-man central bank, decided which firms would fail and which would survive.

was the year the Federal Reserve System was unconstitutionally created by cunning and stealth. The Fed is “the belly of the beast”—a beast which has no heart.

1913 was also the year the federal income tax was imposed on America via the 16th Amendment, which was, according to investigator Bill Benson, never properly and legally ratified (see TheLawThatNeverWas.com for details).

And 1913 was the year the Constitution was amended from having senators selected by their state legislatures to direct election by the people via the 17th Amendment, undercutting the Framers’ design for balance of power between the states and Congress to prevent federal overreach.

President Woodrow Wilson pushed the direct election of senators and the income tax.

The people and organizations behind these changes, operating by a process of incrementalism, slowly advanced their own design for controlling the United States and Americans in body and mind as they moved toward creating a global American Empire.

Old J. P. would be proud. The Hartford, Connecticut native died in the spring of 1913, at age 75, before he could see his dream—make that scheme—realized. His mortal remains are interred at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Hartford, along with other notables such as Samuel Colt, poet Wallace Stevens, film star Katharine Hepburn and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy for Abraham Lincoln. The parklike 270-acre rural cemetery, established in 1863, contains landscaped woodlands and watercourses where wildlife lives. Because it preserves nature so well, Cedar Hill is perhaps the most beautiful cemetery in America.

THE ARK OF THE COVENANT

I visited Morgan’s grave recently. Its opulence is remarkable but thoroughly tasteful. In keeping with his love of fine art, the quarter-acre plot—that’s 100 x 100 feet—contains 10 family members and him. Their graves are laid out with footstone markers along the perimeter of the plot, surrounding a magnificent monument in the center. Dogwood, maple, pine and oak shade the area.

According to the cemetery, the polished pink granite monument is a rendering of Morgan’s vision of the Ark of the Covenant. It sits atop a three-foot-high pedestal of unpolished gray granite. The Ark itself, shaped somewhat like a center-peaked house, measures 13 feet long,

8.5 feet wide and 8 feet tall. Its sides are inscribed with the names and birth/death dates of family members.

Since Morgan was an Episcopalian, it is not clear why a Jewish artifact was central to his thought. I suppose he saw the Ark as an instrument of supreme power and a means of communicating with divinity—a symbol of his self-image. A biblical inscription around the top edge of the monument, taken from Romans 6:5 (King James Version), reads: “For if we have been planted together in the likeness of His death, we shall be also in the likeness of His resurrection.”

Last words are important, and those may be Morgan’s last words. In any case, to follow up on this analysis of his religious sentiment, Morgan apparently didn’t know or understand that, according to the New Testament, both the good and the sinful are to be resurrected at the last day and then judged.

Morgan’s responsibility for undermining the financial integrity of the United States and for putting our nation in perpetual debt to a handful of international banksters seems likely to have postmortem repercussions for him contrary to his hopes for heaven.

What should be done about the biggest scam in history? Start with an audit and then, after criminal action

has been exposed and brought to justice, end the Fed. And since the Fed creates all our money by fiat, pass a law returning the Fed’s portion of the national debt to where it came from—thin air. A stroke of the pen is all that is needed to unburden Americans of that large portion of our national debt. Fitting means, I think. ♦

“Atop J.P. Morgan’s polished pink granite grave monument is a sculpture of the Ark of the Covenant.”

JOHN WHITE is an internationally known author and educator in the fields of consciousness research and spiritual development. He was director of education for the Institute of Noetic Sciences. He is author of 15 books, including *The Meeting of Science and Spirit* and *What Is Enlightenment?* His writing has appeared in magazines and newspapers around the world, including *The New York Times*, *Reader’s Digest*, *Omni*, *Esquire* and *Woman’s Day*. His books have been translated into 10 languages. He holds a bachelor’s degree from Dartmouth College and a master’s degree from Yale University. He has taught English and journalism on the secondary and college levels and has served on the governing and consulting boards of various academic and research organizations. A Vietnam vet, he published an article on the Gulf of Tonkin deception in TBR in 1999.

The Fabulous Flemish

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE A MEGA-COUNTRY to be a worthy member of the community of nations. In purely numerical terms, the world is a world of small nations. More than half the globe's sovereign states have populations of less than 5 million, and about 50 have populations below 1.5 million. Several European small nations have made contributions to civilization out of all proportion to their size. Some of these nations do not even have a country all of their own. Among these are the talented Flemings, who are, more or less, the northern half of the country of Belgium.

By John Tiffany

The approximate region known as Belgium and Luxembourg today was once occupied by a Keltic tribe known as the Belgae, as named by the Romans when they occupied the area. Actually the Roman region of Gallia Belgica (Belgian Gaul) included what is now Belgium, northern France, Netherlands and part of Switzerland.

Belgium's territory was overrun by the Germanic Franks following the collapse of Rome: by the 8th century, it formed an integral part of Charlemagne's empire, as was the case with the entire Low Countries region. The fortunes of Belgium then mirrored that of Netherlands—the two regions were physically united—until 1830, when things began to change. In that year, the nationalistic opera *La muette de Portici* ("The Mute Girl of Portici"; originally entitled *Masaniello*) was performed in Brussels. Soon after, the Belgian Revolution occurred, which ended up with the eventual secession of Belgium from Netherlands. However it was not until 1839 that the Belgians managed to declare themselves independent of Dutch rule.

The newly independent Belgians lost no time in catching up with the other European countries. Under the Kings



Brugge, called Bruges in French, in modern-day Belgium was first fortified in the first century B.C. A canal city, it has been called the Venice of the north. At one time the chief commercial city of the world, it was a crossroads of the Hanseatic League. Weavers and spinners of Brugge were considered the best in the world. The associated port of Zeebrugge was built in 1907 and used by German U-boats in World War I. Today, Brugge is one of the best-preserved pre-motorized cities in Europe and is a major tourist attraction.

Leopold I and Leopold II, the country rapidly industrialized. King Léopold II personally took possession of a stretch of Africa known as the Congo.¹ This private property of the king was later bequeathed to the Belgian state and became known as the Belgian Congo until the 1960s, when Black nationalists seized control of the country, committing some of the most bloody anti-white atrocities in Africa.

Belgium continued to expand and grow economically until the advent of World War I. Invaded and held by the Germans for the largest part of that conflict, many great battles of the war were fought in Flanders. The country was devastated, and the situation was only slightly improved when it was given a small piece of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 as compensation.

No sooner had the country started to recover from World War I but it was invaded by Germany again in 1940. The new occupation lasted until 1944, when Allied troops drove out the German forces.

Belgium once again recovered after the devastation of the war, recreating the prewar growth levels within a decade. However, rivalry between the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch dialect-speaking Flemish erupted into riots during the 1960s, and as a result separate Flemish and Walloon regional governments were set up in 1974, with further regional development being implemented in 1993. The two ethnic groups actually have little in common other than the fact that both are white, and both are mostly Roman Catholic. There are also a smallish number of ethnic Germans in the Belgian nation (about 70,000), mostly in what is considered Wallonia. (Actually it would be more accurate to say that some tiny German territories, taken from Germany, adjoin Wallonian lands.)

Belgium has some 10.5 million people, in an area of almost 12,000 square miles.

The capital of Belgium, Brussels, is also the headquarters of the European Union. Oddly, it is a French-speaking enclave in the Flemish-speaking northern half of Belgium. But today, Brussels is overrun with Muslims from Turkey and the Arab lands. Immigration by Third World peoples has occurred to a significant level in Belgium. It seems the native white Christians and white secularists and pagans are failing to have enough babies, while the Muslim immigrants breed “like rabbits.”

There are those who say there are no famous Flemings—as though they had never heard of the Brueghel family of painters.

THE PUZZLE OF SEPARATISM

Sometimes the U.S. government is in favor of separatist movements, and sometimes against. The federal government conducted a ferocious war of conquest against our own Southern states when they chose to secede from the union, as was their right. You will remember, the U.S. was once a confederation of 13 independent nations, which voluntarily came together to beat the British. You would think that what you voluntarily join, you can voluntarily leave, especially since there was never an agreement that the joining should be permanent.

It is rather like the individual who is pressured to join up in the Social Security system to get a job, then later wants to leave to be free of Washington’s control, and finds that what he voluntarily joined he is not permitted to ever leave, under any circumstances.

It has always been a puzzlement how certain “nationalist,” “separatist” groups, like the IRA in Northern Ireland, want to be independent of the country that now rules them but then they would like, immediately upon gaining independence, to join the EU, thus immediately surrendering their sovereignty again!

Since 1991, no fewer than 16 new states have emerged on the European continent as a result of secessionist movements (Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo). Powerful countries in the West worked actively for the break-up of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, and of course their efforts were successful. This is in spite of the fact that those states, unlike Belgium, were essentially united by a common language.

The West egged the Kosovo Albanians (KLA mafia/terrorists) on, saying it would recognize an independent Kosovo if the Albanians did indeed proclaim their independence. Such a move represented a flagrant breach of international law, since the status of Kosovo as part of Serbia is governed by a UN resolution passed in 1999.

The independence of Kosovo of course followed the secession of Montenegro from Serbia-Montenegro in June 2006, even though Serbs and Montenegrins are one and the same people, speaking the same language and sharing the same religion and history.

On the other hand, the West opposes secessions when they do not suit it. Early in the 20th century, we were

“Since 1991, 16 new states have emerged on the European continent as a result of secessionist movements.”



against giving any kind of autonomy to the oppressed minorities of Czechoslovakia, under the harsh rule of the 51 percent bare-majority Czech ethnic group until Hitler liberated them.

Bosnia-Herzegovina is a more recent case in point. When the prime minister of Republika Srpska called, in September 2006, for a referendum on the secession of Republika Srpska from Bosnia-Herzegovina, the international community's "high representative" said that he would sack him unless he backed down. He did. Bosnia is an EU colony, and the EU clearly does not want its territory to be divided. The 16,000 soldiers still stationed there (many years after the end of the war) are part of an EU military force.

The same goes for Transnistria. Even though that territory voted by a huge majority in September 2006 for independence from Moldova, the West refused to recognize the results of the referendum. Indeed, Europe's main election-monitoring body, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), refused even to observe the polling, saying: "The OSCE does not support a unilateral referendum questioning Moldova's territorial integrity." The author of that quotation is none other than the then OSCE chairman, Belgian Foreign Minister Karel de Gucht.

Farther afield, the West has opposed independence

This busy Flemish painting, *The Wedding Dance*, crafted in 1566 in oil, is a masterpiece by Pieter Bruegel the elder, a resident of Antwerp. Many of Bruegel's paintings focus on the lives of Flemish commoners, which gave him the nickname of "Peasant Bruegel" and the reputation of being a peasant himself, which he was not. *Wedding Dance*, like many of his other works, is subtly moralizing: It warns of the undesirability of excessive drinking and wild partying. Bruegel lived from about 1525-30 to 1569.

movements in Georgia (South Ossetia and Abkhazia) and Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh) even though these territories, like Transnistria, have been independent for well over a decade. Forget about the 14 Points, or self-determination. Principle is beside the point. What matters seems to be what is good for Israel or the bankers, or some other special interest group.

UNION AND DISUNION

Benelux, a union of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg, is the forerunner and nucleus of the European Union. The Benelux countries, together with West Germany, signed the Treaty of Paris in 1951, creating the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952. This eventually



Flemish Painters Abound

Susanna Fourment and Her Daughter, oil on canvas, was painted by Sir Anthony van Dyck in 1621, the same year Susanna was widowed. It was apparently the first of a series of portraits of an adult and a child. Clara grips her mother's hand with both of hers while a red drapery seems to offer some protection from the threatening storm. Van Dyck lived from 1599 to 1641. The seventh child of a wealthy silk merchant, he studied with Hendrik van Balen and went on to become Peter Paul Rubens's most important assistant. Setting out on his own he produced many great works, including an imposing array of portraits of British King Charles I and his queen and courtiers. Flanders (northern Belgium) has produced a large number of talented artists, including unquestionable geniuses such as Jan van Eyck, Rogier van der Weyden, Hieronymous Bosch, Peter Bruegel and Frans Hals. Also important are Melchior Broederlam, Robert Campin, Hans Memling, Petrus Christus, Dirk Bouts, Hugo van der Goes, Gerard David, Quentin Massys, Mabuse, Jan van Scorel, Maerten Jacobsz van Heenskerck, Jan Sanders van Hemessen, Joachim Patinir, Herri met de Bles and Jan Brueghel.

became the Common Market and then the European Union. Ironically, Benelux, like the Bilderberg group, has its origins in the CIA.²

It would indeed be ironic if Brussels and Belgium, the nucleus and heart of the European Union, should become the site of a major breakup of the Walloons and Flemings, two groups that, while equally white, are apparently as immiscible in the long run as oil and water. Could this be a hint that the idea of a "United States of Europe" is itself ultimately non-viable? ♦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Coppieters, Bruno and Michel Huyseune, eds., *Secession, History and the Social Sciences*, VUB Brussels University Press, Brussels, Belgium 2002.

The Flemish Republic (newsletter of Vlaams Belang), No. 19, July-August-September 2007 and others.

Gagnon, Alain-G., and James Tully, eds., *Multinational Democracies*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2001.

Kemp, Arthur, *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race* (available from TBR Books for \$42 plus \$10 S&H inside the U.S.).

Luxembourg Government, *The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, Information and Press Service of the Luxembourg Government, 1993.

Wee, Herman van der, *The Low Countries in Early Modern Times*, Variorum, Brookfield, Vt., 1993.

Web site: <http://www.vlaanderen-flanders.org.uk/index.htm>

ENDNOTES:

1 Over the next 23 years Léopold would amass a huge fortune by exploiting the Congo directly and by leasing concessions to private companies prepared to pay him 50% of their profits. The period would witness some of the worst atrocities ever committed on the African continent. Between 5 and 1 million Congolese are believed to have died. However, Léopold would never visit the region, ruling instead by decree from Belgium.

2 *The Great Deception: The Secret History of the European Union*, by Christopher Booker and Richard North, Continuum, £20, 474, ISBN 0826471056. "Early on, the authors make some intriguing references to the way in which the American government, especially the CIA and the State Department, played a key role in bringing about the creation of a supra-nationally united Europe. For instance, two-thirds of the income of the European Movement came from the CIA between 1949 and 1960, and European unification was ruthlessly supported by Dean Acheson, Alan Dulles and Dwight Eisenhower." *Spectator*, Nov. 29, 2003. The European Union and its forerunners are tightly linked to the Bilderberg group. According to the expert on private, international power groupings, professor of political science Stephen Gill, York University, Toronto, the first Bilderberg meeting was financed by CIA. He refers to official American documents in his book *American Hegemony and the Trilateral Commission*.

JOHN TIFFANY is assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW and copy editor for AMERICAN FREE PRESS. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, authentic news, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has long studied comparative religions and mythologies. Currently he has written a study of the Old Testament, called *The Torah Hoax: The Truth About the Old Testament—The Myth of the Millennia*. It will soon be available from TBR BOOK CLUB. Watch for an announcement of its publication in the near future.

Embattled Bishop Won't Recant

The fourth German show trial against Bishop Richard Williamson

IN 2008, POPE BENEDICT XVI welcomed back into the Catholic Church the members of the Society of St. Pius X. This is a traditionalist group which rejects the results of the Second Vatican Council and whose members were once excluded from the church by Pope John Paul II. Roughly around the same time—what a coincidence—the media aired an interview with one of the society's bishops, Richard Williamson. In this interview he made a side remark about his disbelief in the orthodox holocaust narrative. The resulting media outrage led to Williamson's criminal prosecution in Germany for "holocaust denial" and eventually to his expulsion from the Society of St. Pius X. After having his case heard four times in Germany—first hearing, appeal, revision, retrial—the case is still not closed. Here is Williamson's report about the latest court case.

By Bishop Richard Williamson

A reader asks about my latest trial and condemnation for "holocaust denial" by the Regional Court of Regensburg in South Germany on Jan. 16. Readers will remember that my original offense was on Nov. 1, 2008, when I told an interviewer for Swedish TV in the privacy of the sacristy of the German Seminary of the Society of St. Pius X, but on German soil, that I believed neither that "Six Million Jews" died under Hitler's rule in World War II, nor that one single Jew died in a "gas chamber."

For expressing these beliefs in Germany, where "holocaust denial" is a statutory crime, I was tried and condemned by the Regensburg Regional Court in 2010, and the punishment was to be a fine of 10,000 euros. I appealed. The same court condemned me again in 2011, but the fine was reduced to 6,500 euros. I appealed again, so the case went higher, to the provincial court in Nuremberg, which I was told is less subject to outside pressure. And the three judges dismissed the case on procedural grounds, obliging the Bavarian state to pay my legal expenses, but also leaving it free to correct its procedural

errors and start all over again.

Now not only does what is known as "the holocaust" serve as the secular religion of the New World Order (Auschwitz replaces Calvary, the gas chambers replace the Cross of Our Lord and the Six Million play the part of the Redeemer), but also it seems to me that the post-World War II Germans have difficulty in respecting themselves unless they beat their breast for the alleged crimes of the Third Reich. So they pursue "holocaust denial" with a vengeance. On Jan. 16, I was prosecuted for the third time in front of a lady judge of Regensburg.

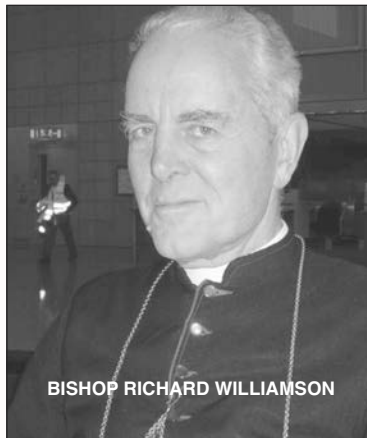
This time, two German lawyers fought hard in my defense, but in vain—I was condemned again. However, the lady judge did lessen the stigma attaching to the accusation, and out of compassion for my unemployed state she did reduce the fine to 1,600 euros. No doubt the Bavarian state would be happy to be rid of the case, if only I would agree to pay the much-reduced fine. A noble colleague in the SSPX begged for the privilege to pay it all by himself. But much more than just money is at stake. A great nation, the true

religion and God's World Order are all involved.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail," said the Latins. So any nation, religion or World Order resting on untruths is fragile and will crumble in the end. Now truth lies in the matching of my mind to reality, and not to cravings for national self-respect, nor to felt needs of religion, nor to the demands of any godless World Order. And historical truth goes by evidence, the most reliable kind of which is the material relics of the past, because these are in principle quite independent of human emotions. "For this was I born, and for this I came into the world; that I should give testimony to the truth," says Our Lord (John. XVIII, 37). What tranquillity in the divine words!

I kindly refused my colleague's offer. I have appealed again. *Kyrie eleison.* ♦

This article is reprinted from His Lordship's weekly column "Eleison Comments" from the article entitled "Fourth Trial." Support the St. Marcel Initiative defense fund set up for His Lordship at www.stmarcelinitiative.com. Please contribute what you can if you are able. Published with permission of His Excellency Bishop Richard N. Williamson.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FALSE FLAGS

Thank you for publishing "Iran Welcomes U.S. Candidate" in THE BARNES REVIEW and for the fine presentation.

This is most timely, as I am on the eve of a return trip that I believe may open opportunities to produce the movie *False Flag* about the attack on the *USS Liberty* and perhaps to even build a viable alternative to Hollywood. Cheers.

MERLIN MILLER
www.American-Pictures.com

LEMON LAW

What this country needs is a lemon law for bad newspapers. When you pay good money to buy a paper, you expect the information in it to be reasonably correct. A newspaper disseminating false informa-

tion is just as much consumer fraud as when used car salesmen used to put sawdust in the crankcase.

Along with a lemon law for newspapers we need a term like pathological hypocrite to describe people who give honorable and decent Jews like Jack Bernstein a bad name and gullible goys unnecessary guilt trips. The Old Testament tells us that the guilty man flees even when no one pursues him. No one is pursuing the Jews for the scores of millions liquidated by Jewish Communists, but Jews who are pathological hypocrites try to flee their guilt by accusing others of the crimes they themselves committed and continue to commit against the world's goys and Semitic Palestinian peoples, Christian, Muslim and Jew.

MARTIN HUSOVICH
Pennsylvania

FAREWELL TO GOOD COMRADE

Wilhelm Ludwig Kriessmann, Luftwaffe bomber pilot during World War II, died Dec. 18, 2012 at his home in California.

Willi, as he liked to be called, managed to complete 93 years of very active life, which uniquely was the same number of bombing missions he flew in support of major battles on the eastern front—exactly 93. He and his crew were awarded the Iron Cross First Class for a dangerous, snowy flight to drop severely needed oil tanks to a group of encircled comrades. He also piloted top officers around the country from a home base in Berlin, and in the last months of the war ferried new airplanes from the factory to the airfield, including the Arado 234, the first operational jet bomber.

NATIONALIST CONFERENCE IN SPAIN

Not only in the United States but also in Europe, populists and nationalists continue the fight for truth and justice. On the weekend of November 16-18, 2012, this reporter accompanied Portuguese Revisionist Pedro Varela and two other representatives of Varela's Revisionist bookstore, *Libreria Europa*, to Madrid for a three-day European pan-nationalist conference entitled *VII Jornadas de la Disidencia* ("Days of Dissent"). It has been a yearly event since 2006—hence the "VII" in the title.

The car was packed with books to sell, and the conference, when we arrived, was standing room only.

The theme of the conference was: "Duty as Destiny, Commitment as Service." The most enthusiastically applauded speakers were those from Hungary's Jobbik Party and Greece's Golden Dawn (GD), flush from large electoral gains in their respective countries and thus an inspiration to all. The Golden Dawn speaker, in particular, had an encouraging message, which was that, as Greece's economy got worse and worse, the media's smear tactics against GD began to fail, be-

cause the Greek people realized that the media represented the hated status quo. The more Golden Dawn was smeared by the media the more positively they were perceived by the Greek masses.

An important element of the success of these movements as well as of the Italian "Foro753" and the Russian "Restruk" is the provision of social services to populations suffering from the economic meltdown. An Italian roundtable discussion, however, emphasized that the new European liberation front will arise from a spiritual rebirth.

Bernard Schaub, the Swiss founder of *Europäische Aktion* (European Action), laid down the seven points of his movement, whose aim is a "reconquest" of Europe from the foreign interests currently misruling it and the creation of a European confederation that would combine a common foreign policy and defense with "the utmost freedom of domestic, cultural, educational, financial and economic policies." This confederation is thus similar both to Leon Degrelle's concept of a "real Europe" and to that of Joaquin Bochaca, outlined in his 2012 book *Europa: alternative al caos* (*Europe: Alternative to Chaos*). Some of the

points presented by Schaub were: restoration of freedom of speech, withdrawal of all foreign troops, repatriation of non-European immigrants and transition of the monetary system and the media into public property.

Among the other speakers at the conference were the distinguished Ramon Bau, author, publisher (he has published many works by Bochaca) and co-founder of the 1966-1993 National Socialist group CEDADE (*Círculo Español de Amigos de Europa*)—who spoke on "Democracy and Freedom of Expression"; Pedro Varela—whose speech was entitled "Against the Power of Money"—and Lady Michele Renouf—who spoke on the Dresden holocaust and her project of relocating Jewish residents of Occupied Palestine to the Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobidzhan in Russia.

In past conferences there have been speakers from Argentina and elsewhere outside of Europe. If TBR readers are interested in participating in future *Jornadas de Disidencia*, access the website www.celemboscadura.es or the blog at <http://celenovdades.blogspot.com/>.

MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER
Spain

Born in the small Austrian village of Feistritz in the southern province of Kaernten on Oct. 11, 1919, Kriessmann grew up in a nationalist family and was already an “underground” National Socialist supporter when the 1938 Anschluss with Germany took place. One of his most cherished memories was attending the NSDAP Party Congress in Nuremberg in Sept. 1938 with the Austrian youth delegation and marching past Adolf Hitler, looking right into his eyes.

After the war and over a year of detention in a British-run camp, Kriessmann earned a Ph.D. at Gratz University and went to work for the Austrian Trade Ministry. He rather quickly moved up to become trade commissioner for the West Coast, which led him to relocate his family to California, where they remained. After retirement, he traveled around the globe and regularly wrote articles in German-American periodicals. In 2008 he began collaborating with Carolyn Yeager in the translation of selected chapters from Hermann Giesler’s book *Ein Anderer Hitler* (“Another Hitler”).

These appeared in TBR under his pseudonym “Wilhelm Mann,” from late 2008 until mid-2011. Yeager and Mann also teamed up to write “Who’s Found in WWII Mass Graves?” (January/February 2010). And he translated Maria Grüttner’s story about Eisenhower’s death camps that ap-

peared in the July/August 2012 TBR.

Wilhelm Kriessmann touched hundreds of lives with his old-world gentlemanly charm, vivacious personality and loyalty to the inspirations of his youth. Keep flying high, Willi.

CAROLYN YEAGER
Texas

FACEBOOK FRIEND

Thanks for all your hard work and great journal. Keep the truth alive, no matter how much it may hurt or how ugly it may be. The world is in a fine kettle of fish when in so many countries it is a felony to discuss the almighty “holocaust” any differently from the way it has been shoved down our throats for the past 65-plus years. So sad that they can jail you for seeking the truth. Attempting to use modern science and facts to show that in fact your (or anyone’s) grandmother didn’t die gasping for air in a homicidal gas chamber after all, should not be condemned and made illegal. Why is that “anti-Semitic”?

It’s not like David Irving, Germar Rudolf or Ernst Zuendel is advocating bringing back National Socialism or deporting Jews or anything. These guys are definitely not hatemongers.

So you, TBR editors, staff and writers, as well as all those men who I mentioned, please keep up the good work. Let’s expose the truth wherever we may find it.

Let’s always use love, patience, forgiveness and understanding in all that we do. That’s not easy when some of my liberal friends are attacking me all at once.

ERNIE MARTELLO
Michigan

[Thanks for a great letter. By the way, speaking of Facebook, everyone should be aware TBR has a Facebook page; just go to Facebook and search for The-Barnes-Review.—Ed.]

ODDS AND ENDS

I have several tidbits to share: In 1935 and again in 1938, the Jewish newspaper *Freiheit* stated that Christmas carols needed to be stopped. Outrageous. In 1948, the Jewish newspaper *Aufbau* stated that the holocaust was an exaggeration. Somehow that juicy item dropped out of sight. Read the book *Pillar of Fire* by Dr. Karl Stern and *Dawn of Light* by Rabbi Zolli, who converted to the Catholic faith. Thank you for printing so many fine articles.

C.L. LAFUENTES
Via e-mail

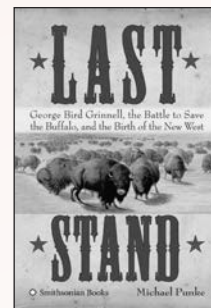
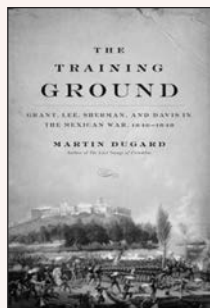
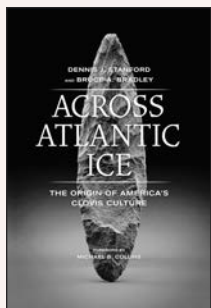
SEND US YOUR COMMENTS

Send your comments to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email TBR: editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit for length and do prefer letters of 300 words or less. Send us your story ideas too.

JOIN GIDEON’S ELITE: PREPARE YOURSELF FOR SERVICE

**Hear Pastor Pete Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio.
24 hours a day; seven days a week – Daily internet streaming:
www.ScripturesForAmerica.org**

**For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule,
write to: Scriptures for America, POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.**



Revisionist Books on American History, Many Available Almost Nowhere Else!

Across Atlantic Ice: The Origin of America's Clovis Culture. Who were the first humans to inhabit North America? According to the now-familiar story, big-game hunters entered the continent some 12,000 years ago from Asia via a land bridge across the Bering Sea. The presence of these early people was established by distinctive stone tools belonging to the Clovis culture. But are Clovis tools Asian in origin? Drawing from original archeological analysis, paleoclimatic research and genetic studies, noted archeologists Dennis J. Stanford and Bruce A. Bradley challenge the old narrative and, in the process, counter traditional—and often subjective—approaches to archeological testing for historical relatedness. The authors prove their hypothesis that the technological antecedents of Clovis were in Europe and posits that the first Americans arrived from Europe much earlier than previously thought. The book persuasively links Clovis technology with the culture of the Solutrean people who occupied France and Spain more than 20,000 years ago. Hardback, 319 pages, #623, \$35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

RARE TBR ISSUE MARCH/APRIL 2004—PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS: Includes: Old Hickory's *Farewell Address*; tragic decline of South Africa; fraud of the Iraq War; Hitler & Christianity; Culloden; Charles Lindbergh speaks out; Germanophobia; Florentine Rost van Tonningen; ancient Caucasoid skeletons in America; Degrelle remembers Hitler's political and social efforts in 1936. **LIMITED QUANTITY. \$8.**

RARE TBR ISSUE MAY/JUNE 2009—RED MAN VS. WHITE MAN: Includes articles on: the red man versus the white man in American history; adventures in the Rebel cavalry by a Prussian officer; Yankee crimes; race & law in the ancient world; who are the Semites?; Bob LaFollette on free speech; Wilson & FDR; Horst Mahler vs. the NWO; sabotaging Hitler; Hitler's secret headquarters: Part 2—treason at headquarters. **LIMITED QUANTITY. \$8.**

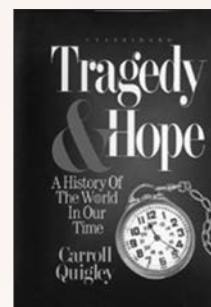
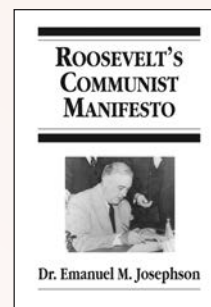
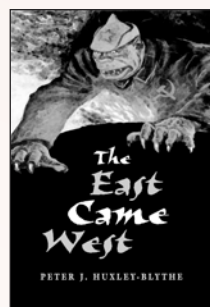
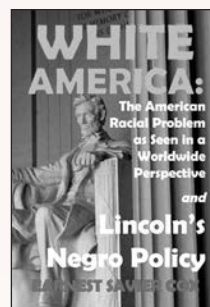
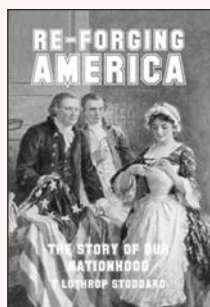
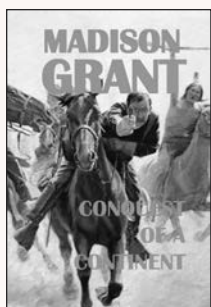
The Training Ground: Grant, Lee, Sherman and Davis in the Mexican War, 1846-1848. By Martin Dugard. The author offers an account of the Mexican War of 1848, constructed around the experiences of the U.S. Army's corps of junior officers. Shaped by the common experience of West Point and tempered by battle, these

comrades in arms (Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis and William Sherman) matured into the leading generals and statesmen on both sides of the Civil War. Dugard introduces others as well, from Union artilleryman Henry Hunt to Confederate icon Stonewall Jackson, who also learned their craft fighting the Mexicans. At the war's end, Gen. Winfield Scott saluted West Point graduates as the key to America's victory. Dugard's spirited narrative animates a group of men whose force of character, professional skill and ability to think outside conventional limits revitalized the sclerotic U.S. army. A great book on a little-covered subject. Softcover, 464 pages, #562, \$23.

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War. Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the "politically correct" view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. During the American Civil War, Marx wrote about his support of the Union Army, the Republican Party and President Lincoln himself. In fact, he named the president as "the single-minded son of the working class." In addition to shedding light on this little-known part of our history, Kennedy and Benson also ask pertinent questions about the validity of today's federal government and why its role seems so much larger than ever before. If you had a positive view of Lincoln as the great savior of the nation, after you read this book you'll see that honest Abe was more Marxist than Marx. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, \$25.

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Federal Reserve. By John Graham. Here's the real cause of the War Between the States. A scholarly examination of an oft-neglected aspect of America's fratricidal "civil" war—how the great international banking houses of the world augmented the antagonisms between North and South to ensure a peace agreement could never be reached. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, \$15.

Last Stand: The Battle to Save the Buffalo and the Birth of the New West. By Michael Punke. America's intentional eradication of 30 million bison roaming the vast plains was carried out in order to deprive



the Indians of their greatest source of food, shelter and clothing—and to make a bundle for big business. Building the plutocrats' railroad and claiming vast tracts of land for mining and herding was a lot easier with native braves starving and cold. One man, George Bird Grinnell, a scientist, journalist, hunter and conservationist, would lead the battle to save the buffalo, fighting special interests and lobbies all the way to the halls of Congress. Softcover, oversized, 41 images and maps, 304 pages, #523, \$19.

Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865–1879. By Thomas Goodrich. Drawing heavily from diary accounts, letters and personal memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death on the prairie has been crafted. Individual fates are told, each its own drama. Discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies. Most of this is glossed over today in history books. Softcover, #210, 340 pages, \$22.

Conquest of a Continent. Madison Grant was one of America's most influential racial thinkers. In *Conquest of a Continent*, Grant tells us of the European antecedents of the original settlers who tamed America. Grant was an unapologetic Nordicist and, by using documented historical fact, proves that the colonists who opened up America for settlement were primarily of Northwestern European stock. Written at a time when the U.S. Congress had just halted all further non-Northwestern European immigration, Grant's book predicted what would happen if unlimited immigration were allowed once again. Softcover, 252 pages, #613, \$22.

Re-Forging America: The Story of Our Nationhood. By T. Lothrop Stoddard. Written just after the passing of the 1924 Immigration Act, this book by one of America's most prominent racial thinkers is an in-depth analysis of the racial developments that led to the American Revolution, the Civil War and the mass immigration of the late 19th century which disrupted the until-then almost entirely Northwestern European colonization of North America. Softcover, 234 pages, #616, \$22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

White America. By Earnest Sevier Cox. Cox was one of the most prescient racial thinkers to emerge from America. Although born a Virginian, he believed the practice of owning slaves was inherently contradictory to white American survival. *White America's* theme is two-fold: First, that the racial dissolution of the white race is inescapable whenever there is the substantial presence of another race; and, second, that civilization itself cannot survive that destruction. Starting with an overview of prehistoric racial migrations, ancient Egypt, India, China, Mexico, Peru, Latin America and South Africa

(which he predicted would not survive) Cox finally reviews the racial situation in the United States. He also explains what the only guarantee of survival is for all races. This edition has been combined with the pamphlet "Lincoln's Negro Policy" which deals with the efforts of leading white and black Americans to repatriate Negroes back to their ancestral homelands. Softcover, 201 pages, #610, \$20.

The East Came West: Operation Keelhaul. While researching material for the writing of *The East Came West*, author Peter J. Huxley-Blythe discovered why the Russian people do not trust the U.S. or Great Britain. When WWII ended, millions of Russian men, women and children in the West were shipped like cattle back to the Soviet Union to face Stalin's executioners, or to serve long sentences at hard labor in the death camps of Siberia—with the approval of the Allies. Softcover, 224 pages #434, \$20.

Roosevelt's Communist Manifesto. By Dr. Emanuel Josephson. (Written in 1955, this book incorporates a reprint of *The Science of Government Founded on Natural Law* by Clinton Roosevelt.) In *Roosevelt's Communist Manifesto*, Dr. Josephson walks us through the entire conspiracy and shows how FDR's Socialist-Communist-Illuminist polices fulfilled the dream of both Adam Weishaupt (the father of Communism) and Clinton Roosevelt for the United States. Communism's purpose actually was to overthrow governments throughout the world by revolution and to gain a world dictatorship for its bosses. Clinton Roosevelt's *Science of Government Founded on Natural Law* (written in 1841) is highly significant in American history. (Clinton was a distant cousin of Teddy and Franklin.) However it was basically a plagiarism of Adam Weishaupt's writings. Softcover, 128 pages, indexed, #592, \$20.

Tragedy and Hope. By Carroll Quigley. This famous history of the world in our time, published in 1966, immediately became an object of suppression. The author, a history professor, exposes the secret world of government. The Council on Foreign Relations tried to stop publication. Hardback, 1,348 pages, #37, \$40.

ORDERING FROM TBR BOOK CLUB:

TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices above. Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. please add \$5 on orders up to \$50. Add \$10 S&H on orders from \$50.01 to \$100. Add \$15 S&H on orders over \$100. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. (Note: The USPS has increased foreign S&H yet again.) Use the form on page 64 to order. Mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free. See more uncensored books and videos online at www.barnesreview.org.

Buy a TBR subscription for a friend! Call for special gift rates: 1-877-773-9077

**TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)**

MasterCard/Visa/AmEX/Discover

1-877-773-9077

M-F 8:30 am to 5:00 pm PST

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	\$ Each	\$ Total

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:

TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF

SUBTOTAL

INSIDE U.S.—Add Domestic S&H on Book Order Subtotal:

OUTSIDE U.S.—Add Foreign S&H on Book Order Subtotal:

MAKE A DONATION TO TBR'S BOOK PUBLISHING EFFORTS:

ORDER TOTAL:

DOMESTIC S&H Charges

Orders up to \$50: **\$5**

From \$50.01 to \$100: **\$10**

Over \$100: **\$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:

Minimum charge for one or two books is now \$24, global priority —all countries outside U.S.
Call 951-587-6936 or email sales@barnesreview.org.

**2012 TBR BINDERS AVAILABLE:
JUST \$25 EACH.**
NO CHARGE FOR S&H IN U.S.

*DEDUCTING 10%

TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR BOOK CLUB.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE have your credit card ready and call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to order OR remove this ordering form and mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order books & subscriptions online at www.barnesreview.com.
A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is REGULARLY \$46. Canada and Mexico are REGULARLY \$65 per year. All other nations are REGULARLY \$80 per year sent via airmail.

GET MORE COPIES OF OUR NEANDERTHAL ISSUE (May/June 2010)

1-3 copies are \$10 each; 4-7 copies are \$9 each; 8-19 copies are \$8 each; 20 or more are just \$5 each.
No charge for S&H inside U.S.
Email sales@barnesreview.org outside U.S. or call 951-587-6936 for S&H to your nation. Buy extras!

☐ **WILLS & TRUSTS INFO:** Check here if you'd like WILLS & TRUST information.

PAYMENT METHOD: ☐ Check/Money Order ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ AmEx ☐ Discover

Card # _____

Expires _____ Signature _____

MAILING INFORMATION: Attach mailing label from envelope in which this issue was mailed if you desire. Please make any address corrections on label or indicate address change below.

☐ MY ADDRESS HAS CHANGED. Corrected address is below.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE((OPTIONAL): _____